

International Bank Note Society Journal

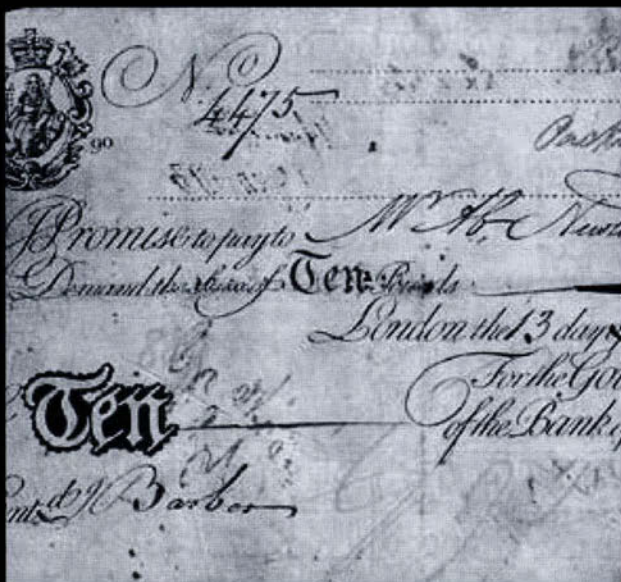


*Silent Witnesses:
Civilian Camp Money of World War II ...page 36*

Volume 45, No. 4 , 2006



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I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 45, No. 4, 2006

Editor, Steve Feller

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President's Message

Dear Friends,

For the last 17 years the I.B.N.S. has had the pleasure of having Steve Feller serve as



Journal Editor. This job has been a profound commitment of Steve's time and talent into the production of 68 issues over this time span. What makes his accomplishment that much more special is that Steve has served in this capacity as a volunteer. This is huge sacrifice for any person to make and Steve has consistently preformed with an acute sense of dedication and style. On behalf of the I.B.N.S. I thank

you and your team for the countless hours you have given our organization to make the *Journal* what it has evolved into today. This organization is fortunate to have had such a generous and skilled editor as part of our organization for so long. We wish you the best in your future endeavors and look forward to reading more of your wonderful contributions over the next several years.

As we celebrate the end of a great chapter in the history of the I.B.N.S. and its *Journal*, we should also welcome a new beginning. I would like to welcome Owen Linzmayer on as our new Journal Editor. Like Steve, I encourage all of us to give Owen our support and assistance as he tackles this enormous task. We have all had a taste of Owen's abilities and enthusiasm as the editor of the I.B.N.S. Newsletter and we look forward to great things from him as Journal Editor.

As I previously alluded, dedicated volunteers like Steve Feller make the functions and activities of the I.B.N.S. possible. The society is always in need of volunteer help in many areas. This can take the form contributing written material to the *Journal* or Newsletter or volunteering to serve on one of our various committees. I encourage everyone to follow Steve's example and get involved in the society.

Marcus Turner
President

Editor's Column

With this issue I end my stint as your editor. It has been a great pleasure



to produce 68 journal issues spanning 17 volumes. Owen Linzmayer will be your new editor. I encourage you to send him articles and help him

get launched as the next editor of the journal (see notices in the journal). We all need to support him. I will write articles and hope many others do as well. I look forward to reading the new journals.

I would be remiss if I didn't thank various people. Carole Butz did a great job as your page setter. For seventeen years she did this job through thick and thin, through family illnesses and more. Thank you Carole. Jim Ketchum and his staff at Cornerstone Press in Hiawatha, Iowa are thanked for producing the journals to a very high standard. Thank you Jim. My family is thanked for the hours this took me away. Thanks Barb, Heidi, and Ray. A special thank you goes to Ray for years of columns. They were a delight and the single most appreciated part of the journal by the membership. Fred Schwan is thanked for his columns as well.

I also thank the society for providing me the resources and encouragement to produce this journal. I specifically thank the board and Joe Boling for steady support and help. Joe is an unsung hero for his due diligence as both treasurer and advertising manager. Coe College is thanked for time and resources. I am sure the financial value of their support was high. The computers and printers and staff help are much appreciated as well.

I thank the membership for their encouragement. I have made many personal friends over the years. Thanks to all. I apologize for missing correspondence and the like.

Ray and I have finished our book together on camp money. See the announcement in this issue. This has been my greatest pleasure in numismatics.

I bid you adieu and fond farewell.

Steve Feller
Editor

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

While reading the interesting article of Mr. Owen Lee Griffiths (volume 45, No. 3, 2006) about the Levin Epstein proof notes it reminded me of the mystery about the missing 1948 emergency bank notes. These notes are included in the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* as 1948 provisional issue. They are #1-4 in this catalog. Note #5 is deleted and is not included in the catalog.

These notes are the first issue and were planned at the beginning of 1948 before the declaration of the State of Israel. They were printed on the checks paper of the Anglo Palestine Bank.

These bank notes were intended to replace the mandate pounds and should have the same nominal values. However, the 50 pounds denomination is omitted from the series of the provisional set.

In the last few years, the specimen bank notes of the provisional bank



notes appeared in some auctions. The set of these notes included 1-5-10-50 pounds. (The 500 mills were not included and only later after few years this specimen of 500 mills appeared.)

The I.B.N.S. web site — <http://members.Tripod.Com/~lenapedata/notesbypick.htm> — includes the provisional notes. Next I will send the 50 pounds specimen that was omitted. Never have I seen or heard about provisional non specimen of 50 pounds.

Sincerely,

Shlomo Teper, I.B.N.S. #7981
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S_tepper@Zahav.net.il

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Mr. Adil Onder of Ankara, Turkey, formerly IBNS member #6486, who was expelled from the I.B.N.S. in April 2000 for violation of the I.B.N.S. Code of Ethics, has applied for reinstatement under the provisions of Article II, Section 7, of the I.B.N.S. bylaws.

All members are hereby invited to make comment thereon. Such comments should be sent directly to the General Secretary.

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A Confederate Melodrama: The Manouvrier Notes and the Thian Records

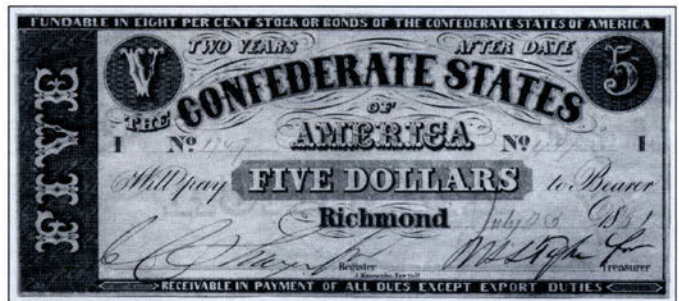
by Steve Feller, I.B.N.S. #4195

I like the paper money of the Confederate States of America. They are historical remainders of the greatest event in American history; namely the American Civil War. Of the 72 types issued by the Confederate States I especially like the Manouvrier notes, also known as Criswell Type-12 and now Fricke Type-12, PF-1.

I like them, in part because of their fascinating history. It has been long known that in the summer of 1861 Jules Manouvrier, small time printer in New Orleans, printed both \$5 and \$10 notes for the Confederates. Yet not a single \$10 has been reported.

Recently, I purchased *The Works of Raphael P. Thian*, a DVD which is loaded with wonderful archival material about Confederate money. The

Type-12
\$5 Confederate
State note
printed by
Manouvrier.



DVD was put together by researchers George Tremmel, Bob Schreiner, and Tom Carson. Included on the disc are 2,659 pages of the records and correspondence of the Confederate Treasury. A total of 5,854 pages are on the DVD including many of Thian's albums of notes.

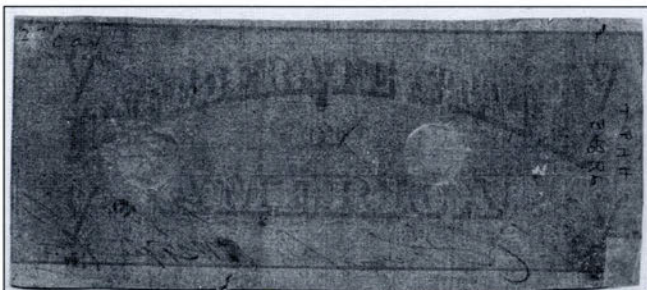
What a gold mine this is. Further information on the DVD may be obtained from Tom Carson at hrcarson@comcast.net. Fully computer searchable I gave it a try on the Manouvrier story and found the following documents. Read it and a fascinating story emerges. The



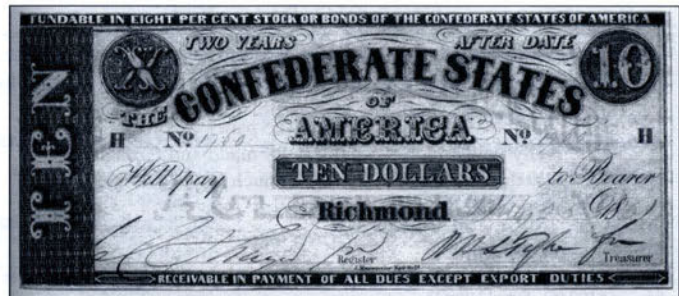
Face of the Feller collection Version of Type-12 \$5 Manouvrier.
It is cut out cancelled and not pristine,



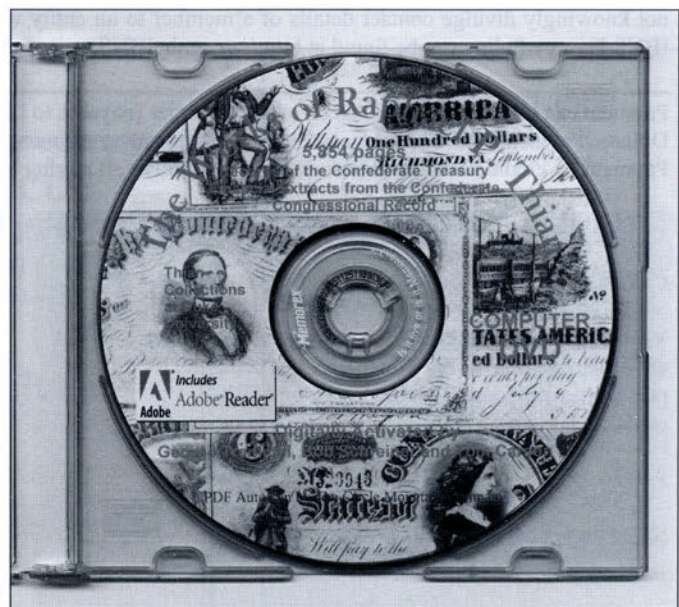
Close up of the note with Manouvrier's imprint from New Orleans.



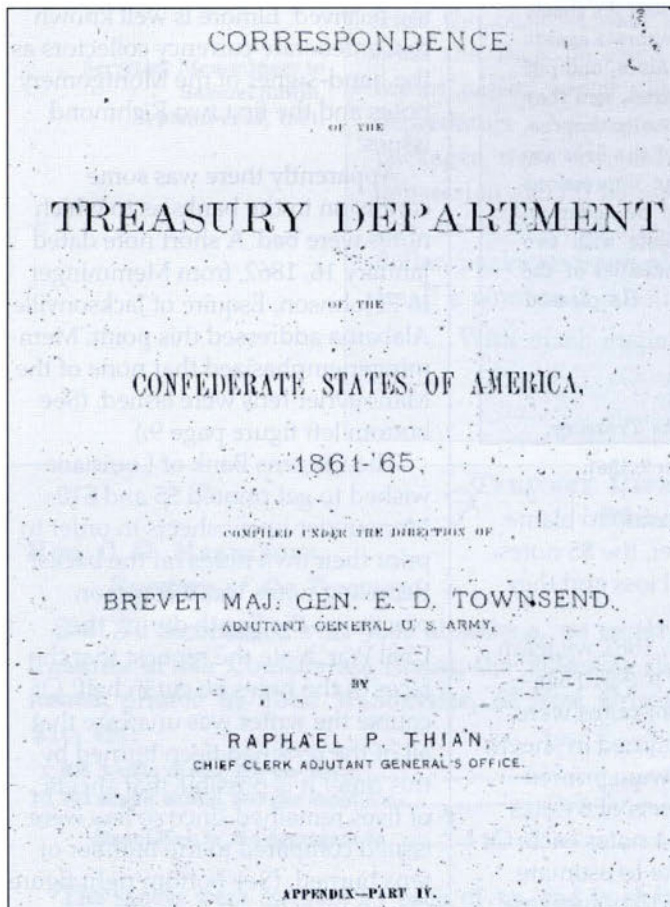
Back of the Feller Collection Version of Type-12 \$5 Manouvrier.



Mock-up of Manouvrier \$10. The actual design is unknown (Criswell, *Confederate Paper Money* 1996 edition published by BNR Press).



The DVD of the Works of Raphael P. Thian.



Cover page of Confederate treasury records.

Manouvrier notes are hand dated July 25, 1861. They are plain notes with a blue printed back. The first mention of the problems with this issue in this correspondence are in two letters dated September 9, 1861. The first letter is from C.G. Memminger to Daniel Ravenei, Esquire, of Charleston, South Carolina. C. G. Memminger was the first Confederate Secretary of the Treasury.

What wonderful detail we learn here. We learn of Memminger's belief that "all of the spurious notes have been recovered." However he goes on to note that "but if, upon accurate counting, it shall be found that any number remain out, the whole issue will be suppressed, so that the banks need be under no

serious apprehension about counterfeits." Apparently that contingency came to pass.

The second letter of September 9, 1861, this one from Memminger to banker Thomas Leyton, Esquire of New Orleans, has wonderful and intriguing information. It appears that the \$10 Manouvrier notes were stolen and actually placed in circulation with counterfeit signatures! If such a note appeared on the market today it would be worth a fortune. This would be the "Holy Grail" of all Confederate or indeed any American

Confederate Treasury Secretary
C.G. Memminger
(by Charles Fraser, Gibbs
Museum of Art/Carolina) Art Association)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, September 9, 1861.

DANIEL RAVENEI, Esq.,
Chairman, &c., Charleston, S. C.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing resolutions of the banks of Charleston of the 6th instant, has been received. The public spirit evinced by these resolutions is but another evidence of the high tone and patriotic zeal of the people of Charleston. It is most encouraging to us who are public servants, when we find the action to which we are brought cordially supported by our constituents, even though it should not accord entirely with their own views. Knowing as I do that many of you conceded your own views to the judgment of the Government, I appreciate, at its true value, the motives which have induced your unanimous determination to support the Government. Reciprocating the same spirit, allow me to add that I am making every exertion to remove the risk which attaches to the present issue of Treasury notes. I have succeeded in procuring both better plates and better paper, and will soon have a better issue. The parties who have issued counterfeit notes have all been arrested, and are

CONFEDERATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 187

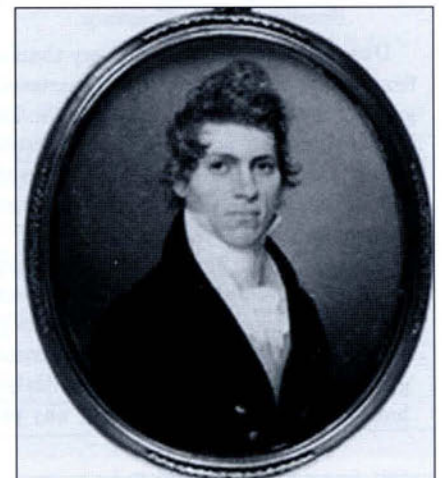
now here awaiting trial. The only counterfeit is in the signatures, which are so badly executed as to impose only upon the most careless. The cause of the evil has been discovered. The packages from New Orleans of impressions printed from the five and ten dollar plates of Manouvrier were put up in paper by the carelessness of the printer, and the agent of the express company abstracted a few of the sheets and signed them with fictitious names. It is believed that all of the spurious notes have been recovered; but if, upon accurate counting, it shall be found that any number remain out, the whole issue will be suppressed, so that the banks need be under no serious apprehension about counterfeits. It is hoped also that the speedy condemnation of the malefactors will contribute to the security of the public.

With much respect and esteem, your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Memminger to Daniel Ravenei, Esquire,
September 9, 1861.

notes. Dr. Douglas Ball in his masterful, *Financial Failure and Confederate Defeat* noted that the theft occurred in Petersburg, a suburb of Richmond.

Three days later we learn from the banker in New Orleans that he



THOS. LAYTON, Esq.,
New Orleans, La.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, September 9, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is just received. Accept my thanks for the kindly and patriotic spirit which it evinces. I am fully impressed with the difficulties of which you speak. We have until to-day been unable to procure bank-note paper, and, in order to get the best work, we sent as far as your city to have it done. The unfortunate counterfeits referred to in the slip which you enclosed were caused by the carelessness of a New Orleans printer. He remitted the sheets by express, in paper covers, which chafed through, and one of the express agents stole from it some of the sheets, which he signed with fictitious names, and put in circulation. I have succeeded in arresting all the parties engaged, and they are in gaol here awaiting trial. I have also, as I hope, all the stolen impressions, with the counterfeits. They are all fives and tens. None of the fives are yet in circulation, and if, upon careful counting, I find that all the impressions are not recovered, I will suppress the issue, so that the banks need be under no apprehension. In the course of this week I hope to put out a plate with two colors, and hope soon to have a better issue. Meantime the necessities of the country require that you should submit to the present difficulties. Be pleased to make known these particulars to the other banks.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Memminger to Thomas Layton, Esquire, September 9, 1861.

expects the Manouvrier notes to be suppressed due to suspicion by the public in these notes. Leyton goes on to discuss the general question of Confederate currency; this makes for fascinating reading.

Secretary of the Treasury Memminger confirmed on September 21, 1861 that the \$10 notes printed by Manouvrier had been suppressed. In a letter to Samuel Smith of New Orleans the reason for this was that "A large number of the (\$10) impressions were abstracted from the bundles sent from New Orleans..." Secretary Memminger was trying to find the source of the theft and poor

packaging and was ready to blame Manouvrier. However, the \$5 notes only suffered a small loss and they were then issued.

On November 20, 1861 we learn of the destruction of the \$10 Manouvrier notes. 78,044 notes were burned! They were burned in sheets. Two kinds of sheets were printed including double sheets of 8 notes and single sheets of 4 notes each. Of course one would like to estimate how many of these \$10 notes were not burned by reason of their theft. We do know that 15,556 Manouvrier \$5 notes were duly signed and issued (Thian, *The Register of the*

Confederate Debt). Thus, we learn that far more tens were printed than fives were issued. The ratio was about 5:1. Further the Treasurer of the Confederate States, Mr. E.C. Elmore, affirmed that the destroyed notes represented all of the currency sheets of the \$10 Manouvrier printing received. Elmore is well known to Confederate currency collectors as the hand-signer of the Montgomery notes and the first two Richmond issues.

Apparently there was some confusion in the banks as to which notes were bad. A short note dated January 16, 1862, from Memminger to E. Johnson, Esquire of Jacksonville, Alabama addressed this point. Memminger emphasized that none of the Manouvrier tens were issued. (See bottom left figure page 9.)

The Citizens Bank of Louisiana wished to get printed \$5 and \$10 Manouvrier uncut sheets in order to print their own notes on the backs! Recycling notes was a common practice in the South during the Civil War. Note the request that the faces of the notes be cut in half! Of course the writer was unaware that all of the tens had been burned by this time! It is possible that sheets of fives remained since so few were issued compared to the number of tens burned. (See bottom right figure page 9.)

Finally, there is a mention of some Manouvrier notes being used in the trans-Mississippi region of the Confederacy. This was the region west of the Mississippi River. Such notes were stamped as being officially issued in that region. During February and March 1864 76 Manouvrier \$5 bills were reissued. What a wonderful piece of history such a note would represent (see top of page 10).

Interestingly, while Manouvrier did not receive another contract for Confederate States notes he did print some Southern States notes, even reusing his \$5 back on a note of the Bank of Whitfield Georgia! Illustrated on page 10 are some of these notes.

SOUTHERN BANK,
New Orleans, La., September 12, 1861.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks for your telegram of yesterday's date, from which I infer that the Department has not issued any of the notes lithographed by Manouvrier, and that the impressions of the same will be suppressed. In conversation just now with an esteemed friend, Mr. W. A. Elmore, to whom I read your dispatch, we both concurred in opinion that so much suspicion would rest in the public mind on the Manouvrier notes referred to as to render their suppression a necessity.

There has been considerable discussion here recently in financial circles respecting the Confederate Treasury notes; and although my own conviction is that the sooner they are received at our banks in payment, at par, or discount paper, the better it will be alike for the Government, the banks themselves, and the public generally; yet, owing to the peculiarly strong position of this bank, our directors have felt a delicacy in adopting any precipitate action which might be deemed a

Thomas Layton, Esquire, to Secretary Memminger, September 12, 1861.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, September 21, 1861.

SAMUEL SMITH,
New Orleans.

DEAR SIR: We have been obliged to suppress the ten-dollar issue of Treasury notes printed by Manouvrier. A large number of the impressions were abstracted from the bundles sent from New Orleans, and it becomes a question to whom must the fault be attributed. The packages which came here were put up in brown paper, which chafed through and broke open, exposing the sheets to any depredator. No engraver ever sent bills to a bank in such condition, and if the packages were forwarded by Manouvrier, it seems to me that the loss of the impression should be upon him. I write now to inquire of you as to the particulars, or if there be any ground upon which excuse may be claimed. The five-dollar packages were also open and some of the impressions removed, but so small a number is missing that they will not seriously affect the issue.

With much respect,

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Memminger to
Samuel Smith,
September 21, 1861.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, November 20, 1861.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: In accordance with your directions, we received from Mr. E. C. Elmore, treasurer of the Confederate States, the following sheets of Treasury notes, not issued, printed by John Manouvrier, of New Orleans, of the denomination of \$10, viz:

1,385 double sheets, \$90 per sheet.....	\$110,800
16,741 single sheets, \$40 per sheet.....	669,640
Amounting in the aggregate to.....	<u>780,440</u>

The sheets were counted by each of us, and in the presence of each they were destroyed by burning. Mr. Elmore reports these to be all that have been received by him.

Respectfully,

RO. TYLER.
H. D. CAPERS.
P. CLAYTON.

R.O. Tyler, H. D. Capers, P.
Clayton to Secretary Memminger
November 20, 1861.

E. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Jacksonville, Ala.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, January 16, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th, inquiring whether the ten-dollar Confederate note which you enclose is genuine, has been received. The note you send is a genuine one, and I enclose it herewith. The stolen notes were 10's lithographed by Manouvrier, of New Orleans, and had his name "J. Manouvrier" on the margin. None of them were issued.

Respectfully,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Memminger to E. Johnson, Esquire, January 16, 1862.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 8, 1862.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEAR SIR: The legislature of this State having authorized the issue of \$2,000,000 in small Treasury notes of less denominations than \$5, Governor Morse has requested me to attend to this matter, and I find great difficulty in procuring suitable paper. I have a quantity of blank bills of exchange, post-notes, &c., on hand I design handing over to the Government to have the Treasury notes printed on the reverse, as per sample enclosed.

Now I have thought that the paper on which the \$5 and \$10 notes were printed in New Orleans by Manouvrier might be made available to you, thus saving a part of the cost of the paper and at same time subserving the interest of Louisiana.

If that can be done, you will oblige me by sending me a half sheet of the paper (cutting the notes in half), that I may try the experiment, by having a note printed on the back of the notes. There would be no danger of the sheets being put in circulation after being thus cut in two. An early reply will oblige.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES D. DÉNÉGRÉ.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 8, 1862.

James De. Dénégre to Secretary Memminger, February 9, 1862.

DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE,
Houston, Tex., May 4, 1864.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit register of notes stamped for reissue in February and March past, under the regulations on that subject. This embraces the entire amount, the first being stamped February 2d, and the last about March 25th.

The recent funding law making no distinction in the value of unstamped and stamped notes, I discontinued stamping on receipt of the new law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SORLEY, Depositary.

Statement of Confederate States Treasury notes stamped for reissue at Huntsville, Tex., during the months of February and March, 1864, by James Sorley, depositary.

Original date.	Name of printer.	Denomination.	No. of notes.	Amount.
Sept. 2, 1861	B. Duncan	Fives	7,769	
	Keating & Ball	do	1,055	
	J. T. Paterson	do	63,796	
	Hoyer & Ludwig	do	981	
	Southern Bank-Note Company	do	226	
	Hoyer & Ludwig	do	1	
July 25, 1861	J. Manouvrier	do	76	
Dec. 2, 1862	Evans & Cogswell*	do	1,571	
	J. T. Paterson*	do	4,946	
			80,420	\$402,100
Sept. 2, 1861	B. Duncan	Tens	22,843	
	Keating & Ball	do	8,479	
	J. T. Paterson	do	7,935	
	Hoyer & Ludwig	do	2,720	
	Leggett, Keatinge & Ball	do	400	
	Southern Bank-Note Company	do	325	
Sept. 2, 1862	Hoyer & Ludwig	do	4,072	
July 25, 1861	Hoyer & Ludwig	do	227	
Dec. 2, 1862	Evans & Cogswell*	do	4,249	
	B. Duncan*	do	9,450	
			60,700	607,000
Sept. 2, 1861	B. Duncan	Twenties	30,158	
	Hoyer & Ludwig	do	29,240	
Dec. 2, 1862	Southern Bank-Note Company	do	44	
	Keatinge & Ball	do	566	
	Keatinge & Ball	do	794	
	Hoyer & Ludwig	do	38,923	
July 25, 1861			199,725	1,984,500

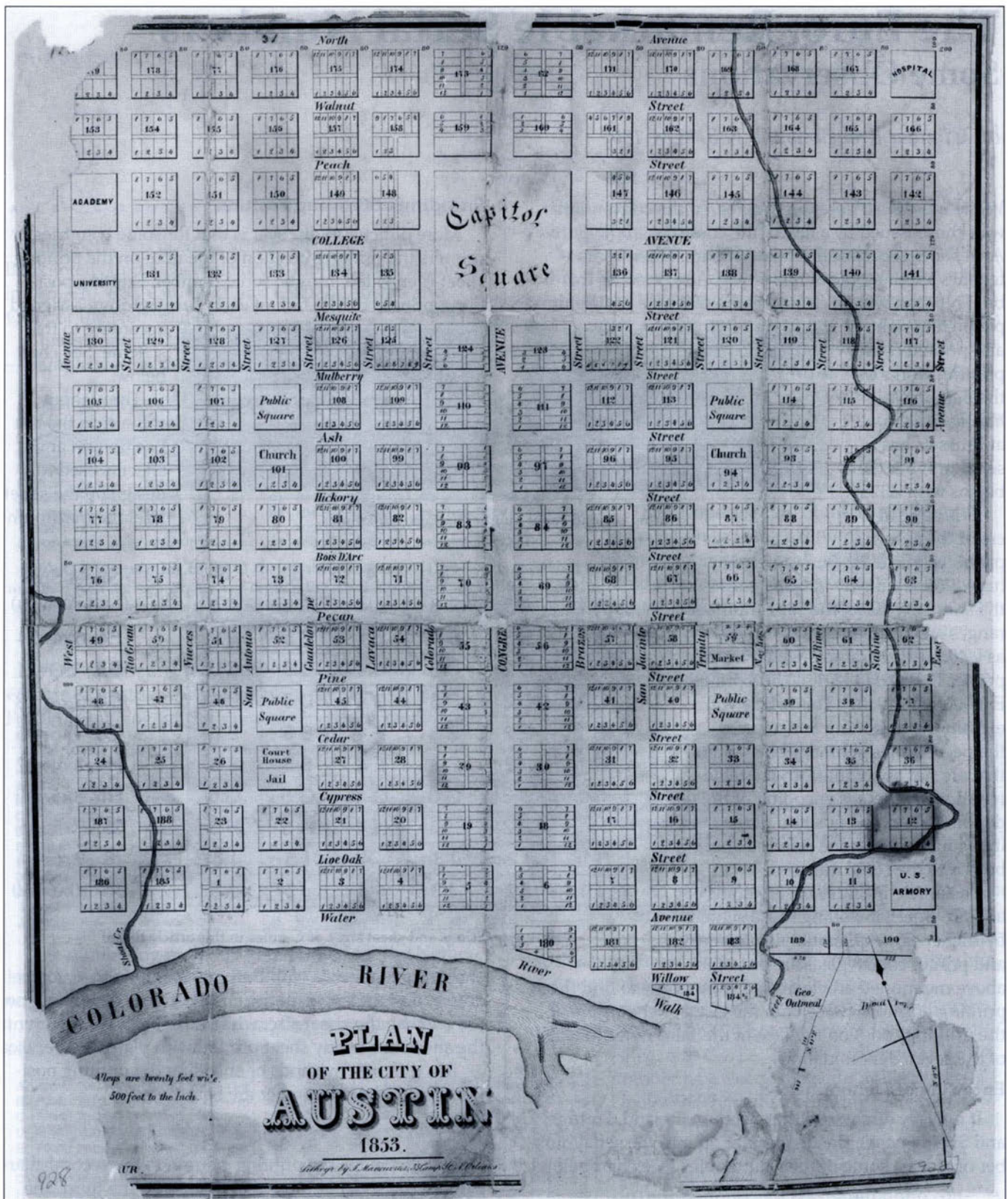
* Pink notes engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

[†The original schedule foots up the several amounts of twenties 64,686 notes, equal to \$1,293,900, while the correct addition of remarkably plain figures foots up as above—a difference of \$690,600—R. P. T.]

James Sorley to Secretary Memminger,
May 4, 1864.



Various Southern notes printed by J. Manouvrier of New Orleans.



Manouvrier lithographed map of Austin, Texas (Texas State Library and Archives Commission).

Jules Manouvrier was also a mapmaker. An example is shown above.

The Euro: Remarkable Serial Numbers

Some Observations

by Günther Kreilkamp, I.B.N.S. #LM-180

While most Euro notes are numbered the conventional way, those issued by a few of the countries in the Euro Area show very specific characteristics. These characteristics are the topic of this article. After reading this brief report it will be clear why the €50 note of Belgium pictured at right and printed by the printing works of the *Banque Nationale de Belgique* at Brussels has a serial number that begins with Z325...

Critical readers of the author's previous article¹ on Euro notes may have wondered why in some entries of the summary table² the serial number ranges are given as U01..40 others as U40..01 (for example €100 France, printer P: P00xH5 U01..40 and printer E: E001H5 U40..01). This article will explain the reasoning and address the peculiarities behind it plus others that are not apparent from the table mentioned. There is encoding of the denomination, the position of the individual note on the printing sheet or both into the serial number.

The article includes observations of all Euro notes, including those signed by Trichet. For explanations on country and printer codes³ please refer to the above mentioned article; it also shows how to find the printing position⁴ (which are the last two characters of the printing code) on the face of the Euro notes for each of the seven denominations.

Encoding of Denomination

It is easily discovered that Belgium, Ireland, Portugal and Spain encode the denomination into the serial number of at least some of their Euro notes (see chart below):

Country	Code	Printer Code	€ 5	€ 10	€ 20	€ 50	€ 100	€ 200	€ 500
			Serial numbers start with:						
Belgium	Z	T	Z1	Z2	Z4 Z5	Z6 Z3	Z7	Z8	Z9
Ireland	T	K	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	-	-
Portugal	M	U	M1	M2	M3	-	-	-	-
		H	-	-	M0	M4 M9	-	-	-
Spain	V	P	-	-	-	-	M5	-	-
		T	-	-	-	-	-	V8	V9

Encoding of Printing Position

More difficult to discover is that for some countries or printers the printing position of the note on the printing sheet is encoded into the serial number. Printing positions, printed on the face of each Euro note, are assigned

according to this scheme. See chart below.

Throughout this article the last position on any sheet is used to designate the sheet size; the maximum

Printing coe and serial number on Euro bank notes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	A 1	A 2	A 3	A 4	A 5	A 6
B	B 1	B 2	B 3	B 4	B 5	B 6
C	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	C 5	C 6
D	D 1	D 2	D 3	D 4	D 5	D 6
E	E 1	E 2	E 3	E 4	E 5	E 6
F	F 1	F 2	F 3	F 4	F 5	F 6
G	G 1	G 2	G 3	G 4	G 5	G 6
H	H 1	H 2	H 3	H 4	H 5	H 6
I	I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6
J	J 1	J 2	J 3	J 4	J 5	J 6

Sheet Size

(Last Position)

F4 6×4=24

G3 7×3=21

G4 7×4=28

G5 7×5=35

H4 8×4=32

H5 8×5=40

I5 9×5=45

I6 9×6=54

J6 10×6=60

Printing positions and sheet sizes of €-notes in this article (bold)

sheet size that exists with Euro notes is J6.P005J6, for example, designates a printing code but also, depending on the context, the sheet size, while L0xxJ6 always represents the sheet size of any sheet printed with plate number 0xx.

Two different methods of encoding the printing position into the serial number are being used.

Type I.

The first maps the printing column to the second character of the serial number and the row to the third. The row letter is transformed according to the rule.

Printers: T Printing Works of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium; K Printing Works of the Central Bank of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland; U Valora, Carregado, Portugal; H De La Rue, Gateshead, Great Britain; P Giesecke & Devrient, Munich/Leipzig, Germany.

A ⇒ 1, B ⇒ 2, C ⇒ 3, D ⇒ 4, E ⇒ 5, F ⇒ 6, G ⇒ 7, H ⇒ 8, I ⇒ 9, J ⇒ 0 (Type I.A).

This method is used by printer F (Oesterreichische Banknoten- und Sicherheitsdruck GmbH, Austria), printing €5, €10, €20, €50, €100, and €500 for Austria and €500 for the Netherlands.

This is a sample layout of these sheets (Type I.A — sample sheet size J6, 10x6):

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	F00xA1 N11-----p	F00xA2 N21-----p	...A3 N31..	...A4 N41..	...A5 N51..	F00xA6 N61-----p
B	F00xB1 N12-----p	F00xB2 N22-----p	...B3 N32..	...B4 N42..	...B5 N52..	F00xB6 N62-----p
C	F00xC1 N13-----p	F00xC2 N23-----p	...C3 N33..	...C4 N43..	...C5 N53..	F00xC6 N63-----p
D	F00xD1 N14-----p	F00xD2 N24-----p	...D3 N34..	...D4 N44..	...D5 N54..	F00xD6 N64-----p
E	F00xE1 N15-----p	F00xE2 N25-----p	...E3 N35..	...E4 N45..	...E5 N55..	F00xE6 N65-----p
F	F00xF1 N16-----p	F00xF2 N26-----p	...F3 N36..	...F4 N46..	...F5 N56..	F00xF6 N66-----p
G	F00xG1 N17-----p	F00xG2 N27-----p	...G3 N37..	...G4 N47..	...G5 N57..	F00xG6 N67-----p
H	F00xH1 N18-----p	F00xH2 N28-----p	...H3 N38..	...H4 N48..	...H5 N58..	F00xH6 N68-----p
I	F00xI1 N19-----p	F00xI2 N29-----p	...I3 N39..	...I4 N49..	...I5 N59..	F00xI6 N69-----p
J	F00xJ1 N10-----p	F00xJ2 N20-----p	...J3 N30..	...J4 N40..	...J5 N50..	F00xJ6 N60-----p

F00XA1 is the printing code: A1 the printing position, N11-----p is the serial number: each dah represents one digit, p the check digit; each pair like ...A1 N11.. stands for a single bank note. The highest printing code, in this sample F00xJ6, is used to state the sheet size J6, 10x6.

When numbering reached⁵ Npo05000000p for the €5 note of Austria while using plate number 003 (size F00J6), mapping for this denomination was modified to

A ⇒ 0, B ⇒ 1, C ⇒ 2, D ⇒ 3, E ⇒ 4, F ⇒ 5, G ⇒ 6, H ⇒ 7, I ⇒ 8, J ⇒ 9 (Type I.B):

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	F00xA1 N10-----p	F00xA2 N20-----p	...A3 N30..	...A4 N40..	...A5 N50..	F00xA6 N60-----p
B	F00xB1 N11-----p	F00xB2 N21-----p	...B3 N31..	...B4 N41..	...B5 N51..	F00xB6 N61-----p
C	F00xC1 N12-----p	F00xC2 N22-----p	...C3 N32..	...C4 N42..	...C5 N52..	F00xC6 N62-----p
D	F00xD1 N13-----p	F00xD2 N23-----p	...D3 N33..	...D4 N43..	...D5 N53..	F00xD6 N63-----p
E	F00xE1 N14-----p	F00xE2 N24-----p	...E3 N34..	...E4 N44..	...E5 N54..	F00xE6 N64-----p
F	F00xF1 N15-----p	F00xF2 N25-----p	...F3 N35..	...F4 N45..	...F5 N55..	F00xF6 N65-----p
G	F00xG1 N16-----p	F00xG2 N26-----p	...G3 N36..	...G4 N46..	...G5 N56..	F00xG6 N66-----p
H	F00xH1 N17-----p	F00xH2 N27-----p	...H3 N37..	...H4 N47..	...H5 N57..	F00xH6 N67-----p
I	F00xI1 N18-----p	F00xI2 N28-----p	...I3 N38..	...I4 N48..	...I5 N58..	F00xI6 N68-----p
J	F00xJ1 N19-----p	F00xJ2 N29-----p	...J3 N39..	...J4 N49..	...J5 N59..	F00xJ6 N69-----p

The numbering of the €5 note printed for the Netherlands from the same plate (F00J6) follows this variation with a further modification: the position code is mapped to the fourth and fifth character, the second and third are always 04:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	F00xA1 P0410-----p	F00xA2 P0420-----p	...A3 ..30..	...A4 ..40..	...A5 ..50..	F00xA6 P0460-----p
B	F00xB1 P0411-----p	F00xB2 P0421-----p	...B3 ..31..	...B4 ..41..	...B5 ..51..	F00xB6 P0461-----p
C	F00xC1 P0412-----p	F00xC2 P0422-----p	...C3 ..32..	...C4 ..42..	...C5 ..52..	F00xC6 P0462-----p
D	F00xD1 P0413-----p	F00xD2 P0423-----p	...D3 ..33..	...D4 ..43..	...D5 ..53..	F00xD6 P0463-----p
E	F00xE1 P0414-----p	F00xE2 P0424-----p	...E3 ..34..	...E4 ..44..	...E5 ..54..	F00xE6 P0464-----p
F	F00xF1 P0415-----p	F00xF2 P0425-----p	...F3 ..35..	...F4 ..45..	...F5 ..55..	F00xF6 P0465-----p
G	F00xG1 P0416-----p	F00xG2 P0426-----p	...G3 ..36..	...G4 ..46..	...G5 ..56..	F00xG6 P0466-----p
H	F00xH1 P0417-----p	F00xH2 P0427-----p	...H3 ..37..	...H4 ..47..	...H5 ..57..	F00xH6 P0467-----p
I	F00xI1 P0418-----p	F00xI2 P0428-----p	...I3 ..38..	...I4 ..48..	...I5 ..58..	F00xI6 P0468-----p
J	F00xJ1 P0419-----p	F00xJ2 P0429-----p	...J3 ..39..	...J4 ..49..	...J5 ..59..	F00xJ6 P0469-----p

Country	Code	Printer Code	Serial numbers start with:	€ 5	€ 10	€ 20	€ 50	€ 100	€ 200	€ 500
Austria	N	F ^A	N11.. N60	N11.. N69	N11.. N58	N11.. N58	N11.. N57	-	-	N11.. N46
		F ^B	N10.. N69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	P	F ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P11.. P46
		F ^B	P0410.. P0469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sheet Size	F00xJ6	F00xI6	F00xH5	F00xH5	F00xG5	-	-	F00xF4

Thus we have for Austria and the Netherlands (A and B denoting the variations):

Please note that only those sequences occur that lie within the sheet size. For example, as of today there is no genuine €100 note of Austria with a serial number that begins with N28 and no genuine €10 note with N20. Also, if a range that begins with N11 ends with N60, the sheet holds six more notes (the row J) than if the last

number of the range starts with the characters N69, this means that in this case N60 is 'greater' than N69.

Type II.

The second method of mapping the printing position to the serial number is somewhat more complicated as this method starts counting the notes on a sheet at one of the corner positions. From each of these starting positions there are several different ways to continue

counting: clockwise, counterclockwise, row after row or column after column. So far the following options were observed:

- Start at the upper left corner
continue down, next column to the right from top to bottom, etc
- Start at the lower left corner
continue up, next column to the right from bottom to top, etc
- Start at the upper right corner
continue down, next column to the left from top to bottom, etc
- Start at the upper right corner
continue left, next row down from right to left, etc

1	3
2	4
3	1
4	2
2	1
4	3

The count generated this way becomes the second and third character of the serial number, except for Belgium and Spain, who also encode the denomination and use the second character

for this purpose. In these cases the count takes the third and fourth character of the serial number.

Counting may start with 01 or with a multiple of the sheet size added. The €20 note of France is an example (sheet size G4, i.e. 7x4=28 bank notes). As

numbering exceeds the eight available digits Upo99999999p when reaching plate number 035, the following sheets are numbered according to the same scheme but starting with 29; for example, L035A1 shows both U01nnnnnnnnnp and U29nnnnnnnnnp continuing to the last position L035G4 with U28nnnnnnnnnp and U56nnnnnnnnnp. The first (U01..U28) with high and the second (U29..U56) with low counts nnnnnnnn. The actual layout is shown in the appendix.

The following examples of layout tables will help to clarify the four versions of numbering.

Option A, from first column — top to bottom

(sample sheet size H4, 8x4):

	1	2	3	4
A	L0xxA1 U01-----p	L0xxA2 U09-----p	L0xxA3 U17-----p	L0xxA4 U25-----p
B	L0xxB1 U02-----p	L0xxB2 U10-----p	L0xxB3 U18-----p	L0xxB4 U26-----p
C	L0xxC1 U03-----p	L0xxC2 U11-----p	L0xxC3 U19-----p	L0xxC4 U27-----p
D	L0xxD1 U04-----p	L0xxD2 U12-----p	L0xxD3 U20-----p	L0xxD4 U28-----p
E	L0xxE1 U05-----p	L0xxE2 U13-----p	L0xxE3 U21-----p	L0xxE4 U29-----p
F	L0xxF1 U06-----p	L0xxF2 U14-----p	L0xxF3 U22-----p	L0xxF4 U30-----p
G	L0xxG1 U07-----p	L0xxG2 U15-----p	L0xxG3 U23-----p	L0xxG4 U31-----p
H	L0xxH1 U08-----p	L0xxH2 U16-----p	L0xxH3 U24-----p	L0xxH4 U32-----p

Option B, from first column — bottom to top

(sample sheet size H5, 8x5):

	1	2	3	4	5
A	P00xA1 U08-----p	P00xA2 U16-----p	P00xA3 U24-----p	P00xA4 U32-----p	P00xA5 U40-----p
B	P00xB1 U07-----p	P00xB2 U15-----p	P00xB3 U23-----p	P00xB4 U31-----p	P00xB5 U39-----p
C	P00xC1 U06-----p	P00xC2 U14-----p	P00xC3 U22-----p	P00xC4 U30-----p	P00xC5 U38-----p
D	P00xD1 U05-----p	P00xD2 U13-----p	P00xD3 U21-----p	P00xD4 U29-----p	P00xD5 U37-----p
E	P00xE1 U04-----p	P00xE2 U12-----p	P00xE3 U20-----p	P00xE4 U28-----p	P00xE5 U36-----p
F	P00xF1 U03-----p	P00xF2 U11-----p	P00xF3 U19-----p	P00xF4 U27-----p	P00xF5 U35-----p
G	P00xG1 U02-----p	P00xG2 U10-----p	P00xG3 U18-----p	P00xG4 U26-----p	P00xG5 U34-----p
H	P00xH1 U01-----p	P00xH2 U09-----p	P00xH3 U17-----p	P00xH4 U25-----p	P00xH5 U33-----p

Option C, from last column — top to bottom

(sample sheet size H5, 8x5):

	1	2	3	4	5
A	T00xA1 Zn33-----p	T00xA2 Zn25-----p	T00xA3 Zn17-----p	T00xA4 Zn09-----p	T00xA5 Zn01-----p
B	T00xB1 Zn34-----p	T00xB2 Zn26-----p	T00xB3 Zn18-----p	T00xB4 Zn10-----p	T00xB5 Zn02-----p
C	T00xC1 Zn35-----p	T00xC2 Zn27-----p	T00xC3 Zn19-----p	T00xC4 Zn11-----p	T00xC5 Zn03-----p
D	T00xD1 Zn36-----p	T00xD2 Zn28-----p	T00xD3 Zn20-----p	T00xD4 Zn12-----p	T00xD5 Zn04-----p
E	T00xE1 Zn37-----p	T00xE2 Zn29-----p	T00xE3 Zn21-----p	T00xE4 Zn13-----p	T00xE5 Zn05-----p
F	T00xF1 Zn38-----p	T00xF2 Zn30-----p	T00xF3 Zn22-----p	T00xF4 Zn14-----p	T00xF5 Zn06-----p
G	T00xG1 Zn39-----p	T00xG2 Zn31-----p	T00xG3 Zn23-----p	T00xG4 Zn15-----p	T00xG5 Zn07-----p
H	T00xH1 Zn40-----p	T00xH2 Zn32-----p	T00xH3 Zn24-----p	T00xH4 Zn16-----p	T00xH5 Zn08-----p

Option D, from last column — right to left

(sample sheet size H5, 8x5):

	1	2	3	4	5
A	E001A1 U05-----p	E001A2 U04-----p	E001A3 U03-----p	E001A4 U02-----p	E001A5 U01-----p
B	E001B1 U10-----p	E001B2 U09-----p	E001B3 U08-----p	E001B4 U07-----p	E001B5 U06-----p
C	E001C1 U15-----p	E001C2 U14-----p	E001C3 U13-----p	E001C4 U12-----p	E001C5 U11-----p
D	E001D1 U20-----p	E001D2 U19-----p	E001D3 U18-----p	E001D4 U17-----p	E001D5 U16-----p
E	E001E1 U25-----p	E001E2 U24-----p	E001E3 U23-----p	E001E4 U22-----p	E001E5 U21-----p
F	E001F1 U30-----p	E001F2 U29-----p	E001F3 U28-----p	E001F4 U27-----p	E001F5 U26-----p
G	E001G1 U35-----p	E001G2 U34-----p	E001G3 U33-----p	E001G4 U32-----p	E001G5 U31-----p
H	E001H1 U40-----p	E001H2 U39-----p	E001H3 U38-----p	E001H4 U37-----p	E001H5 U36-----p

The options are noted with ^A, ^B, ^C and ^D at the printer code in the table which appears on the next page.

These numbering schemes are used by the printer T (Printing Works of the *Nationale Bank van België*), when printing for Belgium, France and Spain and the printers

E (F.C. Oberthur, France), L (Printing Works of the *Banque de France*), and P (Giesecke & Devrient, Germany), when printing for France. The table on the following page gives an overview.

Country	Code	Printer Code	€ 5	€ 10	€ 20	€ 50	€ 100	€ 200	€ 500
			Serial numbers start with:						
Belgium	Z	T ^B	Z101.. Z160	Z201.. Z254	Z401.. Z454 Z501.. Z554	Z601.. Z635 Z301.. Z335	Z701.. Z735	Z801.. Z835	Z901.. Z935
		Sheet Size	T00xJ6	T00xI6	T00xI6	T00xG5	T00xG5	T00xG5	T00xG5
		T ^C	-	-	-	Z340.. Z301	-	-	-
		Sheet Size	-	-	-	T00xH5	-	-	-
France	U	E ^D	-	-	U54..01	-	U40..01	-	-
		Sheet Size	-	-	E00xI6	-	E00xH5	-	-
		L ^A	U01..32 U01..60	U01..28 U01..32 U01..54	U01..28 U29..56	U01..21	-	-	-
		Sheet Size	L0xxH4 L0xxJ6	L0xxG4 L0xxH4 L0xxI6	L0xxG4	L0xxG3	-	-	-
		P ^B	-	-	-	-	U01..40	-	-
		Sheet Size	-	-	-	-	P00xH5	-	-
		T ^B	-	-	-	-	-	U01..35	U01..35
		Sheet Size	-	-	-	-	-	T00xG5	T00xG5
Spain	V	T ^B	-	-	-	-	-	V801.. V835	V901.. V935
		Sheet Size	-	-	-	-	-	T00xG5	T00xG5

Answer to the Riddle (Conclusion)

Now it becomes apparent why the €50 note pictured at the beginning with

T004D4 **Z32505971958**

Printing Code Serial Number

carries a serial number that starts with **Z325**:

Issuer: Banque Nationale de Belgique for Belgium ⇒ **Z**
 Denomination: €50 ⇒ **3**
 Printing position: **D4** ⇒ **25**

The full sheet to which this note belongs has the layout

	1	2	3	4	5
A	Z307-----p	Z314..	..21..	..28..	Z335-----p
B	Z306-----p	Z313..	..20..	..27..	Z334-----p
C	Z305-----p	Z312..	..19..	..26..	Z333-----p
D	Z304-----p	Z311..	..18..	Z32505971958	Z332-----p
E	Z303-----p	Z310..	..17..	..24..	Z331-----p
F	Z302-----p	Z309..	..16..	..23..	Z330-----p
G	Z301-----p	Z308..	..15..	..22..	Z329-----p

€50 Z301..Z335 - Sheet size T00xG5 - Type II.B

The Trichet note from the same issuer follows the same pattern...



but this one seems to tell a different story...



... just like the one with the printing code T007C5 and serial number Z30357330588.

Find out for yourself — or check the appendix.

The Euro: Remarkable Serial Numbers

Some Observations - Appendix

Appendix

For easy reference:

A full list of sheet layouts for those Euro banknote issues that use encoding of the printing position in the serial number

Austria

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	N11-----p	N21..	N31..	N41..	N51..	N61-----p
B	N12-----p	N22..	N32..	N42..	N52..	N62-----p
C	N13-----p	N23..	N33..	N43..	N53..	N63-----p
D	N14-----p	N24..	N34..	N44..	N54..	N64-----p
E	N15-----p	N25..	N35..	N45..	N55..	N65-----p
F	N16-----p	N26..	N36..	N46..	N56..	N66-----p
G	N17-----p	N27..	N37..	N47..	N57..	N67-----p
H	N18-----p	N28..	N38..	N48..	N58..	N68-----p
I	N19-----p	N29..	N39..	N49..	N59..	N69-----p
J	N10-----p	N20..	N30..	N40..	N50..	N60-----p

€5 N11..N60 F00xJ6, $x \leq 3$ - Type I.A

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	N10-----p	N20..	N30..	N40..	N50..	N60-----p
B	N11-----p	N21..	N31..	N41..	N51..	N61-----p
C	N12-----p	N22..	N32..	N42..	N52..	N62-----p
D	N13-----p	N23..	N33..	N43..	N53..	N63-----p
E	N14-----p	N24..	N34..	N44..	N54..	N64-----p
F	N15-----p	N25..	N35..	N45..	N55..	N65-----p
G	N16-----p	N26..	N36..	N46..	N56..	N66-----p
H	N17-----p	N27..	N37..	N47..	N57..	N67-----p
I	N18-----p	N28..	N38..	N48..	N58..	N68-----p
J	N19-----p	N29..	N39..	N49..	N59..	N69-----p

€5 N10..N69 F00xJ6, $x \geq 3$ - Type I.B

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	N11-----p	N21..	N31..	N41..	N51..	N61-----p
B	N12-----p	N22..	N32..	N42..	N52..	N62-----p
C	N13-----p	N23..	N33..	N43..	N53..	N63-----p
D	N14-----p	N24..	N34..	N44..	N54..	N64-----p
E	N15-----p	N25..	N35..	N45..	N55..	N65-----p
F	N16-----p	N26..	N36..	N46..	N56..	N66-----p
G	N17-----p	N27..	N37..	N47..	N57..	N67-----p
H	N18-----p	N28..	N38..	N48..	N58..	N68-----p
I	N19-----p	N29..	N39..	N49..	N59..	N69-----p

€10 N11..N69 F00xI6 - Type I.A

Austria (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5
A	N11-----p	N21..	N31..	N41..	N51-----p
B	N12-----p	N22..	N32..	N42..	N52-----p
C	N13-----p	N23..	N33..	N43..	N53-----p
D	N14-----p	N24..	N34..	N44..	N54-----p
E	N15-----p	N25..	N35..	N45..	N55-----p
F	N16-----p	N26..	N36..	N46..	N56-----p
G	N17-----p	N27..	N37..	N47..	N57-----p
H	N18-----p	N28..	N38..	N48..	N58-----p

€20, €50 N11..N58 F00xH5 - Type I.A

	1	2	3	4	5
A	N11-----p	N21..	N31..	N41..	N51-----p
B	N12-----p	N22..	N32..	N42..	N52-----p
C	N13-----p	N23..	N33..	N43..	N53-----p
D	N14-----p	N24..	N34..	N44..	N54-----p
E	N15-----p	N25..	N35..	N45..	N55-----p
F	N16-----p	N26..	N36..	N46..	N56-----p
G	N17-----p	N27..	N37..	N47..	N57-----p

€100 N11..N57 F00xG5 - Type I.A

	1	2	3	4
A	N11-----p	N21..	N31..	N41-----p
B	N12-----p	N22..	N32..	N42-----p
C	N13-----p	N23..	N33..	N43-----p
D	N14-----p	N24..	N34..	N44-----p
E	N15-----p	N25..	N35..	N45-----p
F	N16-----p	N26..	N36..	N46-----p

€500 N11..N46 F00xF4 - Type I.A

Belgium

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Z110-----p	Z120..	..30..	..40..	..50..	Z160-----p
B	Z109-----p	Z119..	..29..	..39..	..49..	Z159-----p
C	Z108-----p	Z118..	..28..	..38..	..48..	Z158-----p
D	Z107-----p	Z117..	..27..	..37..	..47..	Z157-----p
E	Z106-----p	Z116..	..26..	..36..	..46..	Z156-----p
F	Z105-----p	Z115..	..25..	..35..	..45..	Z155-----p
G	Z104-----p	Z114..	..24..	..34..	..44..	Z154-----p
H	Z103-----p	Z113..	..23..	..33..	..43..	Z153-----p
I	Z102-----p	Z112..	..22..	..32..	..42..	Z152-----p
J	Z101-----p	Z111..	..21..	..31..	..41..	Z151-----p

€5 Z101..Z160 T00xJ6 - Type II.B

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Some Observations - Appendix

Belgium (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Zn09-----p	Zn18..	..27..	..36..	..45..	Zn54-----p
B	Zn08-----p	Zn17..	..26..	..35..	..44..	Zn53-----p
C	Zn07-----p	Zn16..	..25..	..34..	..43..	Zn52-----p
D	Zn06-----p	Zn15..	..24..	..33..	..42..	Zn51-----p
E	Zn05-----p	Zn14..	..23..	..32..	..41..	Zn50-----p
F	Zn04-----p	Zn13..	..22..	..31..	..40..	Zn49-----p
G	Zn03-----p	Zn12..	..21..	..30..	..39..	Zn48-----p
H	Zn02-----p	Zn11..	..20..	..29..	..38..	Zn47-----p
I	Zn01-----p	Zn10..	..19..	..28..	..37..	Zn46-----p

€10 Z201..Z254, €20 Z401..Z454, Z501..Z554

T00xI6 - Type II.B

	1	2	3	4	5
A	Zn07-----p	Zn14..	..21..	..28..	Zn35-----p
B	Zn06-----p	Zn13..	..20..	..27..	Zn34-----p
C	Zn05-----p	Zn12..	..19..	..26..	Zn33-----p
D	Zn04-----p	Zn11..	..18..	..25..	Zn32-----p
E	Zn03-----p	Zn10..	..17..	..24..	Zn31-----p
F	Zn02-----p	Zn09..	..16..	..23..	Zn30-----p
G	Zn01-----p	Zn08..	..15..	..22..	Zn29-----p

€50 Z601..Z635 T00xG5, $x \leq 4$

€50 Z301..Z335 T00xG5, $4 \leq x \leq 6$ - Type II.B

	1	2	3	4	5
A	Z333-----p	Z325..	..17..	..09..	Z301-----p
B	Z334-----p	Z326..	..18..	..10..	Z302-----p
C	Z335-----p	Z327..	..19..	..11..	Z303-----p
D	Z336-----p	Z328..	..20..	..12..	Z304-----p
E	Z337-----p	Z329..	..21..	..13..	Z305-----p
F	Z338-----p	Z330..	..22..	..14..	Z306-----p
G	Z339-----p	Z331..	..23..	..15..	Z307-----p
H	Z340-----p	Z332..	..24..	..16..	Z308-----p

€50 Z340..Z301 T00xH5, $x \geq 7$ - Type II.C

	1	2	3	4	5
A	Zn07-----p	Zn14..	..21..	..28..	Zn35-----p
B	Zn06-----p	Zn13..	..20..	..27..	Zn34-----p
C	Zn05-----p	Zn12..	..19..	..26..	Zn33-----p
D	Zn04-----p	Zn11..	..18..	..25..	Zn32-----p
E	Zn03-----p	Zn10..	..17..	..24..	Zn31-----p
F	Zn02-----p	Zn09..	..16..	..23..	Zn30-----p
G	Zn01-----p	Zn08..	..15..	..22..	Zn29-----p

€100 Z701..Z735, €200 Z801..Z835,

€500 Z901..Z935 T001G5 - Type II.B

France

	1	2	3	4
A	U01-----p	U09..	U17..	U25-----p
B	U02-----p	U10..	U18..	U26-----p
C	U03-----p	U11..	U19..	U27-----p
D	U04-----p	U12..	U20..	U28-----p
E	U05-----p	U13..	U21..	U29-----p
F	U06-----p	U14..	U22..	U30-----p
G	U07-----p	U15..	U23..	U31-----p
H	U08-----p	U16..	U24..	U32-----p

€5 U01..U32 L0xxH4, $xx \leq 17$ - Type II.A

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	U01-----p	U11..	U21..	U31..	U41..	U51-----p
B	U02-----p	U12..	U22..	U32..	U42..	U52-----p
C	U03-----p	U13..	U23..	U33..	U43..	U53-----p
D	U04-----p	U14..	U24..	U34..	U44..	U54-----p
E	U05-----p	U15..	U25..	U35..	U45..	U55-----p
F	U06-----p	U16..	U26..	U36..	U46..	U56-----p
G	U07-----p	U17..	U27..	U37..	U47..	U57-----p
H	U08-----p	U18..	U28..	U38..	U48..	U58-----p
I	U09-----p	U19..	U29..	U39..	U49..	U59-----p
J	U10-----p	U20..	U30..	U40..	U50..	U60-----p

€5 U01..U60 L0xxJ6, $xx \geq 18$ - Type II.A

	1	2	3	4
A	U01-----p	U08..	U15..	U22-----p
B	U02-----p	U09..	U16..	U23-----p
C	U03-----p	U10..	U17..	U24-----p
D	U04-----p	U11..	U18..	U25-----p
E	U05-----p	U12..	U19..	U26-----p
F	U06-----p	U13..	U20..	U27-----p
G	U07-----p	U14..	U21..	U28-----p

€10 U01..U28 L0xxG4, $xx \leq 10$ - Type II.A

	1	2	3	4
A	U01-----p	U09..	U17..	U25-----p
B	U02-----p	U10..	U18..	U26-----p
C	U03-----p	U11..	U19..	U27-----p
D	U04-----p	U12..	U20..	U28-----p
E	U05-----p	U13..	U21..	U29-----p
F	U06-----p	U14..	U22..	U30-----p
G	U07-----p	U15..	U23..	U31-----p
H	U08-----p	U16..	U24..	U32-----p

€10 U01..U32 L0xxH4, $11 \leq xx \leq 21$ - Type II.A

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France (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	U01-----p	U10..	U19..	U28..	U37..	U46-----p
B	U02-----p	U11..	U20..	U29..	U38..	U47-----p
C	U03-----p	U12..	U21..	U30..	U39..	U48-----p
D	U04-----p	U13..	U22..	U31..	U40..	U49-----p
E	U05-----p	U14..	U23..	U32..	U41..	U50-----p
F	U06-----p	U15..	U24..	U33..	U42..	U51-----p
G	U07-----p	U16..	U25..	U34..	U43..	U52-----p
H	U08-----p	U17..	U26..	U35..	U44..	U53-----p
I	U09-----p	U18..	U27..	U36..	U45..	U54-----p

€10 U01..U54 L0xxI6, xx≥22 - Type II.A

	1	2	3	4
A	U01-----p	U08..	U15..	U22-----p
B	U02-----p	U09..	U16..	U23-----p
C	U03-----p	U10..	U17..	U24-----p
D	U04-----p	U11..	U18..	U25-----p
E	U05-----p	U12..	U19..	U26-----p
F	U06-----p	U13..	U20..	U27-----p
G	U07-----p	U14..	U21..	U28-----p

€20 U01..U28 L0xxG4, xx≤35 - Type II.A

	1	2	3	4
A	U29-----p	U36..	U43..	U50-----p
B	U30-----p	U37..	U44..	U51-----p
C	U31-----p	U38..	U45..	U52-----p
D	U32-----p	U39..	U46..	U53-----p
E	U33-----p	U40..	U47..	U54-----p
F	U34-----p	U41..	U48..	U55-----p
G	U35-----p	U42..	U49..	U56-----p

€20 U29..U56 L0xxG4, xx≥35 - Type II.A

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	U06-----p	U05..	U04..	U03..	U02..	U01-----p
B	U12-----p	U11..	U10..	U09..	U08..	U07-----p
C	U18-----p	U17..	U16..	U15..	U14..	U13-----p
D	U24-----p	U23..	U22..	U21..	U20..	U19-----p
E	U30-----p	U29..	U28..	U27..	U26..	U25-----p
F	U36-----p	U35..	U34..	U33..	U32..	U31-----p
G	U42-----p	U41..	U40..	U39..	U38..	U37-----p
H	U48-----p	U47..	U46..	U45..	U44..	U43-----p
I	U54-----p	U53..	U52..	U51..	U50..	U49-----p

€20 U54..U01 E00xI6 - Type II.D

France (continued)

	1	2	3
A	U01-----p	U08..	U15-----p
B	U02-----p	U09..	U16-----p
C	U03-----p	U10..	U17-----p
D	U04-----p	U11..	U18-----p
E	U05-----p	U12..	U19-----p
F	U06-----p	U13..	U20-----p
G	U07-----p	U14..	U21-----p

€50 U01..U21 L0xxG3 - Type II.A

	1	2	3	4	5
A	U05-----p	U04..	U03..	U02..	U01-----p
B	U10-----p	U09..	U08..	U07..	U06-----p
C	U15-----p	U14..	U13..	U12..	U11-----p
D	U20-----p	U19..	U18..	U17..	U16-----p
E	U25-----p	U24..	U23..	U22..	U21-----p
F	U30-----p	U29..	U28..	U27..	U26-----p
G	U35-----p	U34..	U33..	U32..	U31-----p
H	U40-----p	U39..	U38..	U37..	U36-----p

€100 U40..U01 E001H5 - Type II.D

	1	2	3	4	5
A	U08-----p	U16..	U24..	U32..	U40-----p
B	U07-----p	U15..	U23..	U31..	U39-----p
C	U06-----p	U14..	U22..	U30..	U38-----p
D	U05-----p	U13..	U21..	U29..	U37-----p
E	U04-----p	U12..	U20..	U28..	U36-----p
F	U03-----p	U11..	U19..	U27..	U35-----p
G	U02-----p	U10..	U18..	U26..	U34-----p
H	U01-----p	U09..	U17..	U25..	U33-----p

€100 U01..40 P00xH5, x≥5 - Type II.B

	1	2	3	4	5
A	U07-----p	U14..	U21..	U28..	U35-----p
B	U06-----p	U13..	U20..	U27..	U34-----p
C	U05-----p	U12..	U19..	U26..	U33-----p
D	U04-----p	U11..	U18..	U25..	U32-----p
E	U03-----p	U10..	U17..	U24..	U31-----p
F	U02-----p	U09..	U16..	U23..	U30-----p
G	U01-----p	U08..	U15..	U22..	U29-----p

€200, €500 U01..U35 T001G5 - Type II.B

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Netherlands

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	P0410-----p	P0420..	..30..	..40..	..50..	P0460-----p
B	P0411-----p	P0421..	..31..	..41..	..51..	P0461-----p
C	P0412-----p	P0422..	..32..	..42..	..52..	P0462-----p
D	P0413-----p	P0423..	..33..	..43..	..53..	P0463-----p
E	P0414-----p	P0424..	..34..	..44..	..54..	P0464-----p
F	P0415-----p	P0425..	..35..	..45..	..55..	P0465-----p
G	P0416-----p	P0426..	..36..	..46..	..56..	P0466-----p
H	P0417-----p	P0427..	..37..	..47..	..57..	P0467-----p
I	P0418-----p	P0428..	..38..	..48..	..58..	P0468-----p
J	P0419-----p	P0429..	..39..	..49..	..59..	P0469-----p

€5 P0410..P0469 F003J6 - Type I.B

	1	2	3	4
A	P11-----p	P21..	P31..	P41-----p
B	P12-----p	P22..	P32..	P42-----p
C	P13-----p	P23..	P33..	P43-----p
D	P14-----p	P24..	P34..	P44-----p
E	P15-----p	P25..	P35..	P45-----p
F	P16-----p	P26..	P36..	P46-----p

€500 P11..P46 F001F4 - Type I.A

Spain

	1	2	3	4	5
A	Vn07-----p	Vn14..	..21..	..28..	Vn35-----p
B	Vn06-----p	Vn13..	..20..	..27..	Vn34-----p
C	Vn05-----p	Vn12..	..19..	..26..	Vn33-----p
D	Vn04-----p	Vn11..	..18..	..25..	Vn32-----p
E	Vn03-----p	Vn10..	..17..	..24..	Vn31-----p
F	Vn02-----p	Vn09..	..16..	..23..	Vn30-----p
G	Vn01-----p	Vn08..	..15..	..22..	Vn29-----p

€200 V801..V835, €500 V901..V935

T001G5 - Type II.B

Acknowledgement

The author is indebted to the EuroTracer web site www.EuroTracer.net and its contributors for the use of their database on Euro notes. As the issue of Euro notes is an ongoing process he encourages everyone to add to it and to use it: There might be more to discover!

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- ¹ "Duisenberg Euro Notes," I.B.N.S. Journal, Volume 45, No. 3, 2006, pages 17-23
- ² ditto, Table 6, page 21
- ³ ditto, Country Codes: Table 1, page 18; Printer Codes: Table 3, page 19
- ⁴ ditto, Illustration 5, page 20
- ⁵ This is an estimate; the author encountered the following 5 notes in circulation (printing code, serial number) Type I. A F003F3 N36047316378, F003B4 N42049202817 Type I. B F003F3 N35055685884

Albanian's National Hero Depicted on Bank Notes

by John Glynn, I.B.N.S. #258

Skanderbeg (Skanderbeu) (1403-1468) Albanian's middle fifteenth century national hero was an outstanding leader in a struggle against the Ottoman Empire. His military feats were won against incredible odds. He won twenty-three battles over a twenty-five year period. He was also known as Shqiptar "Dragon of Albania." Today, monuments can be seen of him throughout Albania.

Albania, is a small country in southeastern Europe, on the Adriatic Peninsula with Montenegro, Kosovo and Macedonia to its north and east and Greece to the south, with an area of 11,000 square miles and a population of three million. The economy is mostly agricultural, much of it at a subsistence level. Olives, hide, wool, tobacco, and timber being its chief exports.

In 395 AD the Roman Empire was split into a western and eastern empire, Albania became part of the eastern part, it later became a republic in southern Europe. Albania has been occupied for most of its existence. It became part of the Ottoman Empire in the fifteenth century, a backward country under the Ottoman occupation of five hundred years. Most of that period Albania converted to Islam. The country was cut off from European life until it gained its independence years, a fact which explains why seventy per cent

of Albania is Muslim.

The Ottoman Empire was on the march invading the Balkan peninsula in 1354. A coalition was formed by Bosnia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Serbs and Albania, to stop the enemy from occupying their land. In 1389 the coalition met the Ottoman Turks on the field of battle and were defeated. After the defeat the coalition disbanded.

Under the new Sultan Mehmet I, the Ottoman forces invaded Albania in 1415 and by 1417 they had taken the southern part of Albania, but the grip on the country was weak and the Albanians had not given up. There was a period of near anarchy when Albania split into small states with the clans going their separate ways and landed up fighting each other. In 1421 the death of the Sultan left an impact on the Ottoman Empire. When the new sultan Murad II took the throne he continued to follow the policy of his predecessor which was to occupy all of Albania. By 1430 the Ottoman had achieved their target.

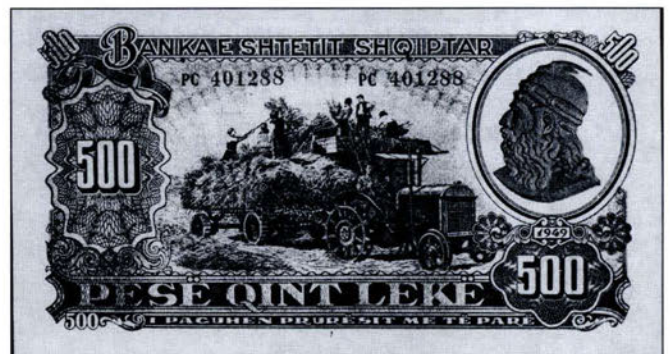
John (Gjon) Kastrioti was a powerful chieftain who controlled Northern Albania. He lived in a palace in Kruja (Kroja) and ruled a small principality spreading from Mati, Mirdite and Diber to the Drinisa River. He was opposed by the Ottoman Empire.

In 1403 George Kastrioti (Gjergj Kastrioti) was born in the village of Kruja. He was the youngest of four sons of John Kastrioti. In 1413 his father was defeated at Kruja, When his father died the seed was sown when nine year old Gjergj and his three brothers were taken to a Turkish court as hostages. His brothers Stanisha, Reposhi, and Constantine were killed with poison. Gjergj the survivor was taken to a military school where he converted to a Muslim and became a distinguished officer in the Sultan's army. He attracted the attention of the Sultan who made him a general at the age of 18 for bravery. The Turks called him "Ikendar Bey" which was converted to Skanderbeg. His military brilliance has been compared to that of "Alexander The Great." He later became General Governor of Central Albania for the Turks.

In 1443 all of Albania was conquered by the Ottoman Empire, Skanderbeg while fighting the Hungarians in present day Serbia, deserted the army and took with him 300 troops mainly cavalry and infantry. He rode to capture Kruja castle and liberated Albania. He approached the castle and tricked the Ottoman guards into letting him in. He retook the castle. He raised his flag which depicted a two headed eagle. The same eagle appears on the Coat of arms of Albania. The



1/2 skender — 1 August 1921.
Local issue showing Skanderbeg looking right

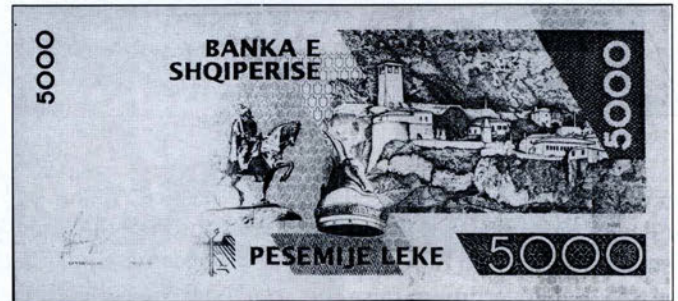


1949 — 500 leke
Skanderbeg watching the farmers at work.



1964 — 50 leke

Soldiers drilling over the watchful eye of Skanderbeg.



2001 — 5,000 leke

Skanderbeg riding to Kruja Castle, the place where he was born.

Albanians called themselves the "country of the eagle."

The following year he brought the Albanian clan chieftains and the Christians of the country together and made them swallow their differences and unite against the Ottoman Empire. They became a fighting force. Skanderbeg was so impressed by the Christians that he gave up his Muslim faith and became a Christian. A series of intense campaigns were fought and each time the Ottoman Turks were defeated, adding to Skanderbeg's victories.

In 1450 during the siege of Kruja, the castle suffered serious damage, but the Turks with 15,000 troops led by the Sultan Murad II were unable to take the stronghold. Skanderbeg attacked from the flanks, day and night, and cut the Turk's supplies until the army retreated. Soon after the battle the sultan died.

In 1453 The new Sultan Mehmet II (son of Sultan Murad II) succeeded to the throne and turned his attention to Constantinople. Constantinople the last remains of Byzantine fell to the Turkish army on 29 May 1453, and was named Istanbul. After his success at Constantinople he was called "Mehmet the Conqueror." He was now ready to turn his attention back to Albania. Skanderbeg's victories drew the attention of Europe. They feared the Ottoman expansion would extend

across Europe. They saw in Skanderbeg hope for the preservation of the last Christian bridgehead in the Balkans. They provided him with money, supplies, and with military help from Rome, Naples and Venice. When Constantinople fell, Pope Pius II tried to organize another crusade against the Ottoman Empire but was unsuccessful. The Pope gave Skanderbeg the title "Athleta Christi" (Champion of Christ.)

The sultan decided to send a small hand-picked band of Albanian soldiers in order to kill or capture Skanderbeg. They would receive money and land if they achieved their mission. After several months of trying they failed, with most of the soldiers wiped out in battle. The leader upon returning to the Sultan without Skanderbeg was sentenced to death. He had his head cut off.

In 1466 Sultan Mehmed II returned with 170,000 soldiers, and attacked Kruja garrison, which had 2,500 defenders. Once again Skanderbeg and his men broke the siege, but then he was deserted by the Christians. The following year the Sultan was compelled to bring 200,000 troops who poured in from occupied Bosnia, Macedonia, Serbia and Greece, to surround the whole country. During the campaign in 1468 while Skanderbeg was negotiating for reinforcements, he had an attack of fever, which turned out to

be malaria. He died on 17 January 1468.

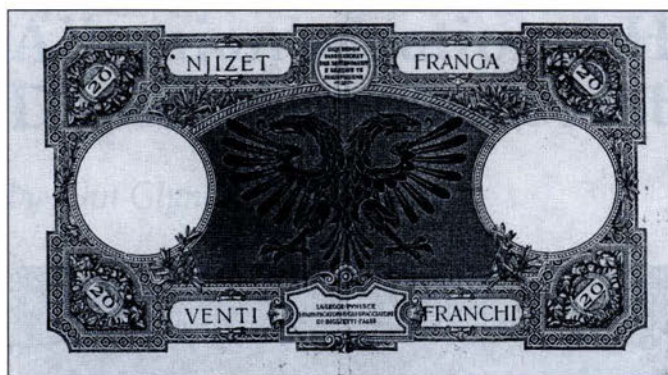
The sultan is said to have stated, "Now that the sword and shield of Europe and Asia is gone: no one can stop me, and God forbid we have to face his like again." Yet Albania was not soon subdued as Mahmed II died soon after. The clan chieftains stayed united and continued to fight the Turks for another ten years before they were defeated in the siege of Scutari 1478.

With the occupation of the Ottoman soldiers in Albania, one quarter of the country's population fled to Italy, Sicily and the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic. Among those who fled was Skanderbeg's son who led a group of Albanians to Southern Italy.

The grave of Skanderbeg was in a ruined Franciscan Friary in an open grass area in the town of Kruja. The Turks occupied the town and demolished Skanderbeg's original tomb built after his death. They dug up the body, dismembered it, so there would be no trace of him in Albania.

Skanderbeg's name has been invoked throughout Albanian history to inspire national unity and independence. In the Prayer book of Queen Elizabeth I, the entry for January 17, 1559 reads "On a day like this died the good Prince Skanderbeg, destroyer of the Ottoman Turks."

In 1912 a number of officials from all parts of Albania gathered



20 franga note.
The flag Skanderbeg
raised over Kruga
Castle, is today
the coat of arms of
Albania.

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in Valora (Valore) to witness the independence of Albania, and Ismael Qemal head of Albania's provisional government raise the black and red double headed eagle flag of Skanderbeg and proclaimed independence.

In 1914 the International Commission Control refused to recognize the provisional government. They arranged for Albania to receive a monarchy to rule the country. Queen Elizabeth of Romania ultimately found a reluctant candidate in her nephew from Germany,

Prince William of Wied who took the throne of the new principality. He became known as Prince of Albania. He was offered by a delegation of officers, "the crown of Skanderbeg" an honor not offered to anyone else. The prince actually lasted six month in the post, therefore he never received the title.

Skanderbeg continues to live on even today through Albanian bank notes. He is depicted in over twenty notes in various denominations. His coat of arms is found on each note printed and put into circulation.

ALBANIAN BANK NOTES DEPICTED SKANDERBEG

Territory of De Koritza, (Korce), 1921, 1/2 and 1 skender—
Skanderbeg looking right

May 1, 1945, 1, 5, 20, 100 & 500 franga, Skanderbeg looking right, double headed eagle on back of notes

1949, 50, 500 (farmers and tractors) and 1,000 leke, Skanderbeg side view on right facing left

1957-50, 500 Skanderbeg facing right (farmers and tractors) and 1,000 (oil wells) leke, Skanderbeg side view facing left on the 50 and 500 leke. On 1000 leke note side view facing right on left side of note

1964-50 leke, Skanderbeg frontal on right, marching troops on left

1992-1994-1995-1996, 1,000 leke frontal, portrait of Skanderbeg

1999, 2001, 2004, 5,000 leke, Portrait of Skanderbeg, facing right, Kruga Castle on back of notes

No Date-1 Dardan, portrait of Skanderbeg, on a note from Kosovo which is a fantasy note.

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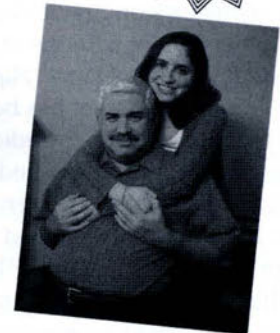
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Fiji's Debentures of 1871-3: currency or no?

by Dr. Kerry Rodgers, I.B.N.S. #LM 076

One of my joys on first looking into the last couple of editions of Pick's *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* Vol. 2 *General Issues* has been to find that at long last, the editors are listing the debentures issued by the pre-cession Cakobau Government of Fiji c.1871-3 as fully-fledged items of paper currency, P16A and P16B.

This is the first time any major commercial paper money catalog has acknowledged that these debentures played such a role, although auction catalogs from time to time have intimated that these items circulated in Fiji, prior to its cession to Great Britain. Evidence that they were indeed currency is found not only in the history of Levuka, the capital of the Kingdom of Fiji in early 1870s, but also in the economic difficulties experienced by other countries in the later half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Fijian debentures have become relatively commonplace items in paper money major auctions, particularly in Australia. Most have a face value of \$10 and bear an interest rate of 10% per annum.

Worthless currency

The government of Cakobau, *Tui Viti*, King of Fiji, lasted only three years. Throughout this time it waded eye-ball-deep in an economic morass. This was epitomized by the utter inability of the Treasury to provide an ample

Cakobau Rex
c. 1876.

supply of acceptable currency. Specie proved scarcer than hens' teeth. The two issues of Treasury Notes, one printed in Levuka and one in Australia, failed to find general acceptability. These notes lacked adequate backing since, for much of its existence, the Government was deeply in debt and with scant hope of reversing the situation.

The lack of specie made it impossible for the Government to redeem its own notes and a rapid succession of Treasurers performed a series of progressively more improbable financial handstands to avoid doing so. For much of the time they resorted to being economical with the truth but, where necessary, indulged in downright obfuscation.

The small European community in

the capital of Levuka, and the numerous planters scattered throughout the islands, were highly dependent on imported goods. Australian and New Zealand exporters insisted on being paid in specie. Fiji paper was not negotiable outside the islands in any way, shape or form. Consequently,



Fiji Government \$5 debenture of 1871. Image K.A. Rodgers.



Fiji Government \$10 debenture of 1871, Type I with handwritten value and day in first line, and year only partly printed in second line. The paper on which all of these debentures are printed is a pale buff. Image K.A. Rodgers.

Fijian importers were particularly allergic to being paid for their goods in Treasury Notes.

It was commonplace to see advertisements of goods for sale accompanied by the rider "No Treasury Notes Taken." Others stated they would accept Government money at a discount of, say, 15/- in the £. But firms desperate for business, whose owners and families needed to eat on a regular basis, would offer "20s in the £" on Treasury notes, although with little hope of ever redeeming them. It was a fraught time and newspaper advertisements pleading, "Government Notes for sale. Owner leaving country" had become frequent by late 1872.

When Dr. Howard Clarkson took over as Treasurer in May 1872 he found he lacked the wherewithal to redeem any of the outstanding Government paper that totaled some £7500 or \$F37,500. Even when he offered to pay half the face value of a note in specie and half in new paper, there were few takers.

It was the effective insolvency of the Fijian Government within the first six months of the coup that had installed Cakobau as *Tui Viti*, which precipitated the attempt to recover the situation by the printing and issuing interest-bearing debentures. These were conceived as a means of raising hard cash. Most were intended to stay in Fiji. Others were to be sold off-shore, primarily in Australia

and New Zealand.

Legality and negotiability

The Loans Act of December 1871 established the authority for the first issue of debentures. Initially, both \$5 and \$10 debentures were printed and the first issue commenced on 15 December 1871.

It is clear from official statements and contemporary newspaper reports that the Government regarded these debentures as negotiable. They intended for them to circulate in Fiji in lieu of hard cash. There was the carrot of 10% interest per annum to be paid after two years, intended to keep them out there in the community.

They were certainly in circulation in Levuka on 2 January 1872 when the Speaker of the House included them as part of a New Year's fancy dress costume representing the different paper currencies then circulating in Levuka.

And the Government *Fiji Gazette* stated on 4 January 1872 that their issue was intended as an expedient only and, in the absence of ready cash, the Government would accept the debentures at par for any purpose.

The Government confirmed the status of the debentures on 17 June 1872 when it endeavored to rationalize the currency situation by defining legal tender. An act was proposed to give the Treasurer the option of exchanging Treasury note issues for debentures in lieu of specie with this issue of debentures

to have a currency of one year and also to bear an interest of 10%.

Despite vigorous objections, and the debentures having become a drug on the local market, *The Legal Tender Act 1872* was passed into law. The populace could accept Government Treasury Notes and, if they didn't like them, exchange them for debentures which the Government would accept for payment of taxes and duties. It may not be pretty but it was legal.

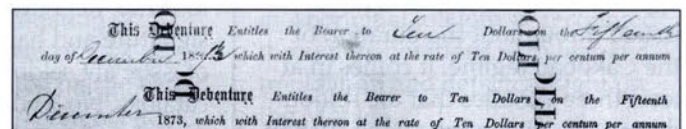
Precedents

The precedents for the Cakobau Government adopting interest bearing negotiable paper as currency were numerous. First cab off the rank was the good old US of A. From its earliest days through to the dark days of the Civil War, the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave employed Interest Bearing Treasury Notes to cope with the economic conditions faced by the new nation. The notes had face values of \$5 to \$5000, P1-P65. Indeed, these notes may well have provided the model for the Fijian government.

Other countries that had adopted similar measures in the 19th century included:

- Cassa-Anweisungen, 1848-1850, and Reichs-Schatzscheine, 1850-1853 issues of Austria that typically bore interest of 3% (some of P97-P149);
- interest-bearing credit notes issued by Denmark from 1848-1870 (PA66-A79)

Subsequently, of course, there were:



Comparison of text in first two lines of text on Type I and Type II \$10 Fiji Government debentures. Type I at top. Image K.A. Rodgers.

Fiji Government \$10 debenture of 1871, Type II with value and day printed in first line and the year of 1873 printed in second. Image K.A. Rodgers.

- issues from Colombia in the 1880s, complete with coupons to be clipped and redeemed on a regular basis (e.g. *Vale de Tesoreria al Portador* issue of 1884, P-290);
- a variety of fixed term and short term interest-bearing treasury notes and exchange notes, of the Chinese Republic of 1919-1923, many with monthly redemption coupons (e.g. P623-643);
- issues from Estonia (1919-1921, P1-P38U), Russia (1915-1918, P31A-31X) and Ukraine (1918, P12-19) in a wide range of denominations and with interest rates from 3-6%, circulated to assist with repayment of debt obligations.

Whether these issues are called notes, bond certificates, treasury notes, tax notes, interest coupons, debenture bonds, short term obligations, or whatever, all were issued, backed and redeemed by the legal government of the land. All were negotiable. All are recognized by SCWPM as having served as a national paper currency. This is precisely the situation that prevailed in Fiji with its debenture issues of 1871-3.

Denominations and varieties

Two different denominations of debenture are known to have circulated in Fiji: \$5 and \$10. The higher denominations that were produced for sale offshore never circulated.

The \$5 value (P16A) was issued from the first day debentures appeared, but its issuance appears to have been short-lived. Few turn up today. It is specifically referred to in the commentary of the *Fiji Times* on 16 December 1871, the day following first issue.

A \$10 debenture (P16B) was also issued on 15 December 1871 and appears to have continued to be issued throughout the duration of the Cakobau regime. It comes in at least three varieties that are seldom distinguished in numismatic auction catalogs.

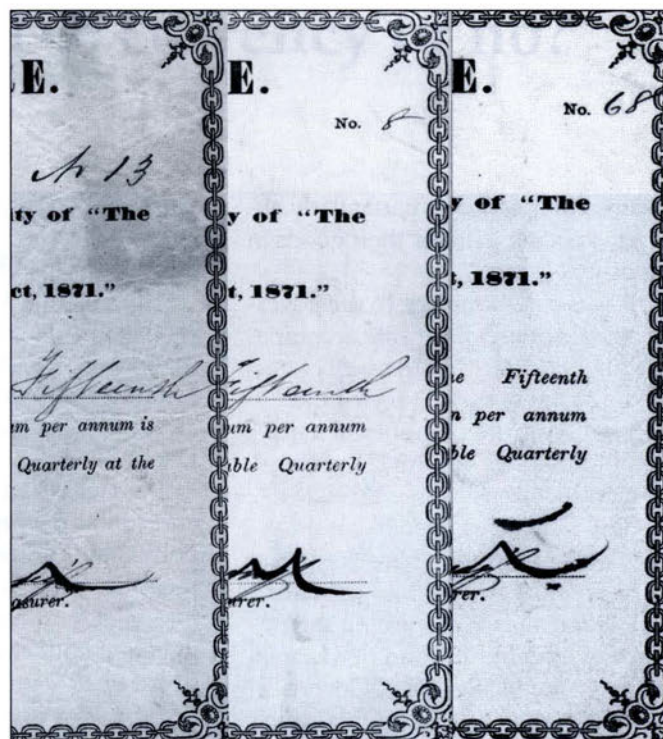
One variation is readily seen in the first and second lines of italicized text under the Fiji coat of arms. Many debentures coming on the market today have both the value "Ten" and the

date entered in ink by hand (Type I: P16Ba). In others the face value and the day "Fifteenth" are printed as part of this first line as is the year, 1873, in the second line (Type II: P16Bb). Both types were issued within the first month. All five dollar debentures seen by the author have the "Five" and the date entered by hand.

A second variation, seen only in P16Ba debentures to date, occurs where the abbreviation "No." (standing for number) is absent (Type IA) or printed (Type IB) in the upper right hand corner. Where it is absent, the abbreviation may be handwritten before the actual number, but not always. No abbreviated "No." has been seen printed in the upper left hand corner. Other differences occur in the formatting of IA and IB debentures, some of which are evident in the figured images.

At least two Treasurers could have signed the \$5 debentures: Fred Hennings and J.C. Smith. The same signatures can be found on both varieties of the \$10 debenture along with that of Dr. C.H. Clarkson. Intriguingly, the date of issue on the debentures is not always consistent with that of the Treasurer. Further, during his term as Premier, G.A. Woods, was in the habit of signing debentures as well as other Government paper issues to pay for his expenses, although he had no legal authority to do so. Regrettably the treasurer's signature and hand written dates of issue are seldom listed in auction catalogs. No \$5 debenture is known with the Clarkson signature.

Given that there are four main types of negotiable debentures that circulated as currency in pre-cession Fiji, and leaving aside variations in the signature that occurs on the lower left, which is that of the clerk



Comparison of right-hand side of the three known varieties of \$10 Fiji Government debentures. From left: Type IA, Type IB, Type II. Image K.A. Rodgers.

who recorded (entered) the note in the debenture register, a complete collection of debentures to include all treasurers' signature varieties, as well as that of Woods, will consist of fifteen notes.

In addition, the *Government Gazette* of 13 September 1873 makes references to three debentures found by Cape and Sahl, trustees of the debenture fund in Sydney, on which the word "Five" had been crossed out and "Ten" substituted by hand. Leaving aside the questionable legality of this proceeding, any such debenture would command a major premium from collectors.

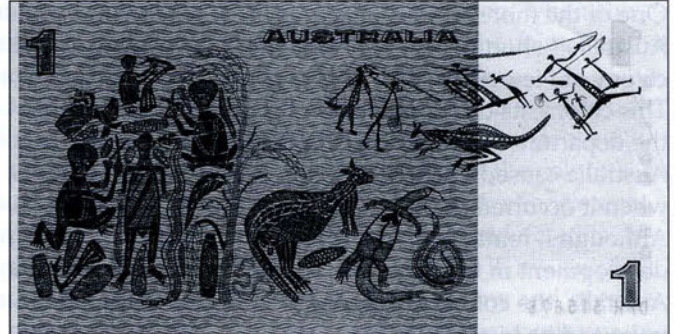
Chronologically, the first issue of the debentures followed that of the first issue \$5 and \$10 Treasury Notes (P10-11) and appears to be more or less contemporary with the Vaka-cavacava fractional tax notes (P2-9). The debenture issue predated those of the second issue \$1, \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50 Treasury notes (P12-16).

Caveat: All Pick numbers for Fijian issues given in this story are those used in SCWPM Vol. 2 10th and earlier editions. These numbers have been entirely revised from 11th edition on.

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Right on the Money

by Don Cleveland, I.B.N.S. #LM-136



Australia \$1 note featuring Aboriginal cave and stone paintings.

As an amateur archaeologist I decided to see if I could find the oldest archaeological artifacts depicted on a bank note. After sifting through the SCWPM catalog and examining descriptions of as many of these bank notes as I could identify, the oldest such artifact illustrated was a surprise.

Australia's one-dollar bank notes (P-37 and P-42) reproduce Aboriginal cave and stone paintings on their back. In Australia's outback, rock pictures of hunting, fishing, dancing and animals have been carbon dated to around 40,000 years ago. Unique to Aboriginal art, most animals and humans are drawn in x-ray form — showing both external and internal features. Historically, examples of French cave art may be older, but they have not been featured on a bank note.

Archaeologists have long conjectured Australia's original inhabitants first came to the sub-continent from South-East Asia, 40,000 to 60,000 years ago. The theory is further supported by modern DNA analysis. Working backwards geographically, close examination of DNA samples taken from indigenous, coastal, population groups in New Guinea, South-East Asia, Eastern India,

Western India, Pakistan, Central Asia, the Middle East, and finally, into Africa, provides a progression of DNA mutation evidence leading to Australia from an ancient origin of these people in Africa.

These early explorers and adventurers could have made the journey by following coastlines. Reaching the tip of what is now South-East Asia, they would have been within eyesight of the next-nearest land masses in present-day Indonesia. Fifty-thousand years ago, the oceans were much lower than now, and many of the islands would have been connected, or if not having dry land between them, larger, closer together and relatively easy to reach. In the north, New Guinea and Australia would have been joined, as would have the Australian mainland and Tasmania to the south. Even assuming a progression of an unrealistic one kilometer a year, it would have taken these early people fewer than 10,000 years to reach Australia from Africa. Once they embarked on the journey, the actual time taken could have been much less.

In Australia, examination of thousands of examples of rock art similar to that depicted on the bank note above, supports evidence the

Aboriginal people spread across the continent from the north to the south — the most ancient art being located in the north of the country.

The Australia found by these people was quite different from that existing today. Although dry by European or American standards, Australia was, nonetheless, wetter and more lush than now. It was also more dangerous. In addition to the animals currently inhabiting Australia, cave paintings and fossil remains indicate the first human immigrants encountered huge, fierce, marsupial lion- and tiger-like animals, as well as bear-size cousins of today's small, ferocious, Tasmanian devils; wombat-like herbivores as large as a rhinoceros; and giant, carnivorous kangaroos. Also contemporary was Australia's largest carnivore, the *Megalanian prisca* — a six-meter-long, very dangerous, Monitor lizard, closely related to today's Komodo dragons in Indonesia. These animals are now all extinct. Whether they were eliminated by the Aboriginals or died out from other causes, is unknown, but these animals still live in Aboriginal folklore — recounted through generations with fear and trepidation and depicted Right on the Money.

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The Notes of New Australia

by Peter Symes, I.B.N.S. #4245

One of the more famous incidents in Australia's short history concerns the colony of New Australia in Paraguay. This colony, its development, and the departure of the colonists from Australia caused much discussion when it occurred during the 1890s. Although it remains a significant development in the social history of Australia, the colony of New Australia and its history are now rarely considered, except by students of Australian history and its society. However, the colony is of interest to numismatists, because paper money was issued in the colony. This study explores the reasons for, and the circumstances surrounding, the issue of paper money in New Australia.

The 'New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association' was founded in 1891 by William Lane and a group of Australian socialists in an attempt to prove that socialism could work. At this stage in the world's history, there were no socialist states, simply socialist ideas and ideals that were spreading around the world. Founded amid the turmoil of strikes and depression, members of the Association decided to leave Australia, to escape the government, the pastoralists and the wealthy, who were making it miserable for the working man. Australia at this time had a large under class, with many people living and working in poverty.

It was decided by members of the Association to seek freedom in a new country and, to this end, two representatives of the Association were sent to South America to seek land for the proposed socialist colony. Initially targeting Argentina, the representatives of the Association were ultimately granted a tract of land in Paraguay. To understand why the government of Paraguay would offer land to a group of Australian socialists, it is necessary to take a brief look at the history of Paraguay.

Paraguay was a Spanish possession from 1535 until 1811 when it

gained independence. There followed dictatorships by José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia (until 1840), Carlos Antonio López, nephew of De Francia, (until 1862) and Francisco Solano López (until 1870). It was during the rule of Francisco Solano López that the most significant event in Paraguay's nineteenth-century history occurred, this being the War of the Triple Alliance. President Lopez had allied himself with political forces in Argentina that supported provincialism in that country. The President of Argentina was trying to increase central authority and this drew him into conflict with President Lopez of Paraguay. At the same time, Emperor Pedro II of Brazil had become suspicious of the control that Paraguay exercised over the border territories of Mato Grosso and the Parana-Paraguay river systems that took trade from Brazil, through Paraguay to the Atlantic. The government of Uruguay fell into dispute with Brazil and was supported by Paraguay. However, the Brazilians invaded Uruguay, deposed President Blanco of Uruguay and established their own government. Paraguay then launched a pre-emptive strike against Brazil and the War of the Triple Alliance began. Argentina, Brazil and the new government of Uruguay forged an alliance with the declared intent of deposing President Lopez of Paraguay, but a secret treaty also determined to take territories from Paraguay upon victory.

The War lasted from 1864 to 1870. At its end, Paraguay was defeated and President Lopez had died in battle. As a result of the war, Paraguay lost 55,000 square miles to Brazil and Argentina (approximately 26 per cent of the country). The war cost 350,000 lives on both sides. However, Paraguay was the worst affected. The population of Paraguay fell from 525,000 to 220,000 as a result of the war. Of the 220,000 at the end of the war, only 28,000 were

adult males. In the ensuing years, Paraguay became a shadow of its former status, as it was previously one of the leading states of South America.

In 1890 Juan Gualberto Gonzalez was elected as President. He, like many other Paraguayan politicians, had been a member of the Legion Paraguaya, which sided with the Allies during the War of the Triple Alliance. During his presidency there was a severe economic recession in Paraguay and Gonzalez became a strong advocate of immigration as a tool to recover from the recession and to repopulate the nation, which is why he welcomed the colonists of New Australia.

When the government of Paraguay offered land to the New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association, the grant was dependent on a certain number of people settling in the colony within a given time. In Australia, the news of the offer was welcomed and preparations were made for the first of numerous voyages to take colonists to Paraguay. To facilitate the voyages, the Association acquired a ship named the Royal Tar, which commenced its first voyage from Sydney on 16 July 1893. The vessel and first batch of 220 colonists arrived in Montevideo on 11 September prior to the proceeding to Asuncion, Paraguay, where they arrived on 22 September. The specific tract of land to be used by the colonists was selected, a settlement was founded, and the pioneers commenced the hard work of establishing New Australia.

It immediately became apparent that William Lane, who had been elected to head the colony, expected the settlement to work on his principals rather than on principals guided by the colonists. (Lane would today be regarded as a 'cult leader.' He was a man who was able to attract many people to his will, while equally alienating just as many.) He had forbidden alcohol, refused any

but white inhabitants at the settlement, and insisted on the sanctity of marriage (i.e. no sex outside marriage). He also discouraged fraternizing between the colonists and the local population. Although the rules of the New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association stated that it did not recognize any religion, Lane proved to hold very narrow and strict religious beliefs. (Lane confided in one visitor to the colony that he was receiving advice on how to run the colony from conversations with God.) It was not long before a schism occurred amongst the pioneers. Lane expelled some colonists and others left of their own volition. Those that remained suffered the whims of the 'Lame Dictator of Paraguay,' an appellation given to Lane because of a limp he displayed when walking.

The second voyage of the Royal Tar left Adelaide on 31 December 1893. Shortly after its arrival in Paraguay in 1894 the schism at New Australia became irreversible. In May 1894 Lane took his followers and established a colony at Cosme, while the rest of colonists remained at New Australia. The newly elected leader of the New Australia colony was Frederick Kidd, who had arrived in the second group of colonists.

The struggle by the colonists to make progress was hampered by political developments in Paraguay. On 9 June 1894 President Gonzalez, who had supported the colonists, was overthrown in the Cavalcanti Coup, which was orchestrated by Brazil. The Brazilians feared that Gonzalez's nominated successor, José Segundo Decoud, might allow Argentina to annex Paraguay. Marcos Morínigo, Gonzalez's vice president, was installed as president until November 1894 when Juan Bautista Egusquiza assumed the presidency.

Ultimately, the New Australia Colony fell into difficulties, with crop failures and an unstable set of settlers. When the stability of

the New Australia colony initially became a concern, the Paraguayan government commenced a subsidy for the colony. However, the subsidy ceased when President Gonzales was overthrown. When the colony again found itself in difficulties, around May 1895, the Paraguayan government subsidized the colony with a grant of £100. About a year later the original agreement between the Paraguayan government and the colony was cancelled because the promised one thousand settlers had not eventuated. In January 1897 the communal assets of New Australia were auctioned and the proceeds divided amongst the remaining colonists. The Paraguayan government then allowed each settler to take up a small landholding, with many of the settlers proving to be successful farmers over a period of time; although many of the colonists later moved to towns and cities in Paraguay and Argentina.¹

It is against this background that we must now determine why and when the promissory notes of New Australia were issued. It is difficult to determine exactly how trade and payments were made during the history of the colonies (i.e. New Australia and Cosme), as it appears that different systems operated at different times. Stewart Grahame² states that money did not circulate in New Australia. Apparently, the colonists placed all their income and produce from their efforts into a communal store, upon which they drew according to their credits held with the commune.

James Molesworth, a colonist who later recorded his time spent in Paraguay³, states that when the first colony was established, each settler was allowed 100 coupons for himself and 25 for each child. However, the coupons had to be traded at the colony's store during the week of issue. He cites an example of a woman who had saved some coupons over a month, but who was refused

permission to use them when she decided to go on a shopping spree at the end of the month.

At Cosme a credit book was used to record the credits and debits of each colonist against the colony's store. The credit book at one stage held 'inside' and 'outside' credits. 'Inside credits' were for items supplied from within the colony and 'outside credits' were for those goods purchased outside the colony.

None of these methods of credits or coupons seem to describe the notes that are the subject of this study. The notes of New Australia cannot be the coupons described by Molesworth, as they are not denominated in amounts that would facilitate the payment of 100 coupons per colonist and the coupons could not have had the signature of Frederick Kidd, who arrived after the period of the coupon issue. The earliest date recorded on the notes issued in New Australia is '6 MAY 95' (from a sample of fourteen known notes) and it seems likely that the notes were issued due to one of two events and it is probable that both events were linked.

The first event is the subsidy provided to the colony by the Government of Paraguay, which occurred in 1895. The subsidy was paid to the colony in installments of P \$800 per month.⁴ The second event is an agreement drawn up at the original New Australia settlement, roughly one year after the schism, on 21 May 1895. The agreement determined that each adult member of the colony be entitled to a credit of 4.20 pesos fuerte per week for food⁵ (which equated to about 2s. 1½d. on an exchange of 6d. [English] to the peso) and 2 peso fuerte for clothing. It seems possible that this agreement was established to distribute funds from the subsidy provided by the Paraguayan Government. During 1895 a report in *Evening Notes*, the newspaper produced at Cosme, stated that a new credit system had



10 centavos Type 1 – 'Promissory notes, cheques etc and paper money issued in "New Australia," Paraguay 1895?'; MS1139; Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Australia.



1 peso Type 1
Reproduced with permission of Status International.

been introduced at New Australia and that each adult was receiving a weekly allowance of \$P4 that could be spent on consumer articles.⁶ It is likely that the subsidy from the Paraguayan government was being used to purchase the consumer items and that the local credit system, using the New Australian notes, was implemented to distribute these items. The use of notes with the denominations of 1.00 peso fuerte, 0.10 centavos and 0.05 centavos reinforce the supposition that these were used to fulfil the agreement of 21 May 1895, as these denominations would suitably combine to make individual allowances of 4.20 pesos fuerte.

On the other hand, evidence presented by Stewart Grahame would make this interpretation unlikely. Grahame, having stated that money did not circulate in the colony, provides details of the May 1895 agreement, which indicates that the allowances were recorded as credits, without indicating how

the credits were accounted for by the colony's store. He then describes this agreement as a 'Labour-Check' system. Did Grahame misunderstand the situation⁷ or were the New Australian notes not associated with the May agreement? Grahame was certainly incorrect on the matter of currency circulating in the colony and he may also be wrong about the credit system. If the credits were issued as paper money, then each adult would be receiving \$P6.20 per week.

It is worth noting that the earliest recorded date on the notes, i.e. 6 May 1895, predates the agreement of 21 May by fifteen days. It is possible that action to print the notes was taken before the agreement was finalized (if this was the reason they were issued), although there may be other valid reasons for this discrepancy. However, the period covered by the known date stamps on the notes, the denominations, and the signature of William Kidd,

all point to these notes being issued as part of the May agreement or the disbursement of the subsidy from the government of Paraguay.

There are four different types of notes and three known denominations for the notes issued in New Australia. While there are four different types of notes recorded, it must be understood that there is some overlap in the dates of issue. Therefore, the designation of the various types made here is simply for reference and not an indication of a chronology. Similarly, there is no attempt to designate each type as a series, as there is no evidence that one type preceded or followed another. Indeed all types appear to have circulated concurrently. However, there is the possibility that an initial strategy was later altered. It is possible that, in May 1895 when the notes were first issued, the 5-centavos notes used the Type 3 design, the 10-centavos notes used the Type 1 design and the 1-peso notes used the Type 2 design. If this strategy was initially used, it later became corrupted. It does not, however, explain



1 peso Type 2
Reproduced with permission of the Dixon Library,
State Library of New South Wales.



5 centavos Type 3
Reproduced with permission of the Dixon Library,
State Library of New South Wales.



1 peso Type 3 – 'Promissory notes, cheques etc and paper money issued in "New Australia," Paraguay 1895?'; MS1139; Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Australia.



1 peso Type 4
Reproduced with permission of the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

the use of the Type 4 design and the suggestion of such a strategy is supposition that is difficult to support with such a limited sample of notes to study.

Notes of all types have Colonia Nueva Australia (Colony of New Australia) at the top, a vignette in the center, the value of the note at the left and right, the signature of Frederick Kidd signing as Presidente, and a date stamp. The date stamp is circular, with the words Nueva Australia Paraguay in the rim of the stamp and the date in the centre. The four types of notes can be classified according to their vignettes as follows:

- 1 Clasped hands with bare arms
- 2 Clasped hands with cuffed arms
- 3 The Lion and Phrygian Cap
- 4 Arms with Eight Flags

Each of these types is described below and each type can be seen in the images accompanying this study. (Of the notes recorded, each is a different note; i.e. where the same type and value are recorded they have been identified as different notes by the position of the date stamps. Therefore there is no example where a note has been recorded by one authority only to be duplicated by another authority.)

The notes identified below are to be primarily found in libraries in Australia, these being the Mitchell and Dixon Libraries within the State Library of New South Wales in Sydney and the National Library of Australia in Canberra. Of the three notes recorded in private possession, one was sold by Noble Numismat-

ics in July 2004 and two were put up for auction by Status International (Australia) in 1996 and again in April 2004. Two notes have been reproduced in different publications (*A Peculiar People* and an article printed in the *Daily Telegraph* on 21 July 1923) and the whereabouts of these two notes is now unknown. It is almost certain that other notes exist, as at least one note was reported to have been donated to the Sydney City Municipal Library.

1 Clasped hands with bare arms

The first type can be identified by a vignette of the clasped hands of two men. The arms of the men are bare and the vignette is well drawn with relatively fine lines. The font for the values is solid with distinct serifs on the zeroes. Five notes of this type, in two denominations, have been recorded:

- 10 centavos — 8 MAY 95
National Library of Australia
- 10 centavos — 17 MAY 95
National Library of Australia
- 10 centavos — 17 MAY 95
Dixon Library, Sydney
- 1 peso — 2 OCT 95
Status International
- 1 peso — 2 OCT 95
Gavin Souter's
A Peculiar People

2 Clasped hands with cuffed arms

The second type of note also has clasped hands but, in this case, less of the forearms are depicted and shirt cuffs and coat cuffs are apparent.

The vignette is poorly drawn with coarse lines. The numerals for the values are tall and thin. Three notes of this type have been recorded, all in the same denomination:

- 1 peso — 27 MAY 95
Dixon Library, Sydney
- 1 peso — 27 MAY 95 (?)
Noble Numismatics Auction
July 2004
- 1 peso — 17 AGO 95⁸
Mitchell Library, Sydney

3 The Lion and Phrygian Cap

Notes of the third type have a vignette of a lion guarding a Phrygian cap atop a staff, all held in an oval which is surrounded by leaves. The numerals are in a fancy font (particularly the '1') and have a shadow. Five notes of this type have been recorded in two denominations:

- 5 centavos — 6 MAY 95
Dixon Library, Sydney
- 1 peso — 14 OCT 95
National Library of Australia
- 1 peso — 4 NOV 95
Status International
- 1 peso — 4 NOV 95
National Library of Australia
- 1 peso — [illegible date]
Daily Telegraph — 21 July 1923
(Then in the possession of
Mr. C. H. Bertie.)

4 Arms with Eight Flags

Only one note of the fourth type has been recorded. The vignette on this note is of a set

of arms that appear to be imaginary. In the center is an oval shield on which is emblazoned a shining five-pointed star, surrounded by two sprays of laurel leaves. Behind the shield are two crossed cannon and eight flags on poles (four pointing to the upper left and four to the upper right). Surmounting the design is a scroll, on which is written VIVA la RE PUBLICA del PARAGUAY. Apart from the vignette, which extols an allegiance to Paraguay, the note is of the same design as that used for 'The Lion and Phrygian Cap'; i.e. the fonts used for the text are the same as those used on the notes bearing the vignette of the Lion and Phrygian cap. The single example of this note is:

1 peso — 1 SET 95⁹
Mitchell Library, Sydney

Interestingly, the single 'Type 4' note is located amongst the 'Mary Gilmore papers' held at the Mitchell Library. Perhaps the most famous resident of New Australia, and later Cosme, Dame Mary Gilmore went to Paraguay as Mary Cameron, one of the few single women who undertook the migration. Mary married in the colony and later returned to Australia to become a leading social activist. Her portrait adorns one side of the Australian ten-dollar note. The New Australia note held amongst her papers is unlikely to have been collected by her, as she arrived in the colony in January 1896, making her way directly to Cosme. Although the notes may still have been available in January 1896, they were not known to circulate in Cosme.

Another two notes which are of some interest are two notes that once belonged to Harry Greenway and which are now held in the National Library of Australia. Greenway was an Englishman who was evidently living in Paraguay prior to the establishment of the colony. He stayed at the colony for two months in its early days and later became a full member of the colony. Greenway married one of the colonists

and later emigrated to South Africa. On the back of the two notes now held by the National Library, are the following comments. Firstly, on the back of a Type 1, 10-centavos note is written:

'I was attached to this colony as [illegible] Translator & sub Intendente. Colony as such is now "non est." [Signed] H. G. Greenway'

The Spanish word Intendente means 'manager' and indicates that Greenway was an 'under manager' or a 'deputy manager' of some form at the colony for a period of time. The Latin phrase non est means 'not found' or 'non existent'.¹⁰ The text on the back of a Type 3, 1-peso note is:

'Paper money issued in Communist settlement in Paraguay. Was issued to me while acting there as sub Intendente in 1895-6.

'There are only a few now in Existence, some in Museu[m] of Australia I believe.'

[Signed] 'H. D. Greenway
4/10/1925'

Details on the production of the notes are non-existent. It is possible that the notes were printed in a nearby town and it is equally possible that the notes were actually printed at the New Australia colony. The colonists at Cosme had a printing press on which they printed their newspaper, *Evening Notes*, and it is possible that the Colonists at New Australia also had a press. It is worth noting that the borders and some text — 'Vale,' 'Peso Fuerte,' 'Centavos' and 'Presidente' — are of the same design on all notes, no matter which vignette was used. All notes are printed in one color. The 1-peso notes are printed in red, all 10-centavos notes are printed in blue and the only known 5-centavos note is printed in black.

The reason for the date stamps on the notes is not clear, but in light of James Molesworth's testimony regarding the use of coupons, it is possible that they were used to calculate a time span in which the notes could be redeemed for goods. Of all dates that have been clearly identified, four dates fall on a Monday, two on a Wednesday, and one on a Friday, so it is unlikely that they were issued on a 'payday.'

The choice of vignettes for the notes is of interest, as it says much of the aspirations of the colonists. The clasped hands of the first two vignettes are evocative of 'mateship,' 'lending a helping hand' and of the motto preached by William Lane of 'For All and for Each.' The third vignette shows a lion guarding a Phrygian cap and this symbol is common in South America (appearing, for instance, on the coat of arms of Argentina), although the Phrygian cap is perhaps more famously used by French revolutionaries. Phrygia was a city of Asia Minor that was conquered and absorbed by the Roman Empire. Phrygian caps came to be worn by freed slaves in Rome, as a symbol of their freedom, and thus they became a symbol of liberty. The lion in the vignette represents strength and the symbol of the Lion and the Phrygian cap appeared on most of Paraguay's promissory notes issued in the nineteenth century, which is why this vignette was chosen for the promissory notes of New Australia. (The symbol of the Lion and the Phrygian cap is part of the Treasury Seal of Paraguay, which appears on the back of the Paraguayan flag, along with the national arms that appear on the front.) The fourth vignette again has a very strong link to Paraguay, being a complex set of arms with a motto praising Paraguay (see the earlier description).

As the choice of a Paraguayan symbol for the vignette of some notes was no accident, neither was the choice of currency in which the notes were denominated. Early nineteenth century coins in Paraguay were the gold onza, equivalent to 16 silver peso fuerte (i.e. strong peso), which were equivalent to eight reales. On 1 March 1847 the government of Paraguay issued 200,000 pesos of paper money, backed by state properties. The paper pesos were declared to be equal to the peso fuerte. However, by 1862 the total paper notes issued exceeded 1,000,000 pesos and depreciation of the paper issues had reached 20 per cent.

Paper issues expanded during the War of the Triple Alliance and by the end of the war the paper notes

were worthless. After Paraguay's defeat, all notes issued by the National Treasury (*Tesoro Nacional*) were demonetized by the law of 31 July 1871. However, the law stated that outstanding obligations must be paid by gold on the basis of a sliding scale of gold and paper equivalencies. This led to much property being liquidated to pay debts and resulted in much foreign ownership of land following the liquidation of property by those who had substantial debts.

The law of 1871 was a disincentive to issue paper money and very little was issued or circulated after this date. However, during the 1880s a peso fuerte was issued as the official monetary unit, which was originally defined as one-fifth of a pound sterling. It was supposedly backed by a 'convertibility fund' of metallic reserves, but this did not stop the money from depreciating rapidly. Due to the instability of the official currencies, the Argentine peso oro began to circulate and, by the Law of 14 July 1885, the peso oro was recognized as an official currency of Paraguay.¹¹

During the 1880s, Anglo-Argentine banks also issued their own paper money in Paraguay, as did private businesses such as the Asunción Tramway Light and Power Company. Within the collection of New Australian notes held at the Dixon Library are some notes issued by the *Compania Colonizadora del Chaco Central* (Colonist Company of Central Chaco). The notes carry an inscription stating *Moneda Nacional Pagaderos al Portador por Trabajo* (National Currency Payable to the Bearer for Work) and a date of issue as 1 October 1888. It appears that this money was prepared by another organization that established a colony in Central Chaco, which is part of Paraguay. Thus the need for currency other than that of the government can be seen to have been a reasonably commonplace event.

The suspension of convertibility in Argentina in 1885 led to panic redemption in silver of Paraguayan paper currency. In January 1890 a run on deposits at the banks in Paraguay led to the failure of several banks. The state bought three banks

that had gone bankrupt between 1890 and 1892, but by October 1892 these banks had gone into liquidation while under state control; so the notes of the banks were made legal tender and convertibility suspended.

From 1892 to 1903 there was a period of inflation and a growing issue of inconvertible notes. During this period, in 1894, the government issued inconvertible notes in the denominations of 50 centavos and 1-, 5-, 20- and 100-pesos. (According to the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* 10- and 50-peso notes are 'Reported Not Confirmed' for this issue.) Prior to 1894 5-, 10- and 20-centavos notes were issued by the National Treasury. In the era after the War of the Triple Alliance, the *peso fuerte* was the national currency (*moneda nacional*) or legal tender (*curso legal*) of Paraguay. Its symbol was a small capital 'F' superimposed on a larger capital 'S,' although it was sometimes denoted as '\$f.' Because it was not backed by silver or gold, the concept of a 'strong' peso was misleading and it was often called the *peso papier* (paper peso). James Molesworth¹², in describing the affairs of New Australia, states that the New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association paid a deposit of '6000 pesos (paper),' equivalent to £220, to acquire land for the colony.

The issue of promissory notes in New Australia coincided with the period of inflation and the growth in issue of inconvertible notes, which may explain why the colonists sought to issue their own notes. On the other hand, it seems unlikely that the notes were ever intended to circulate outside the colony. Significantly, the New Australians chose the national currency of Paraguay as the currency of their notes and not a value specific to the colony or related to the country that they had left. This indicates a willingness to trade in the Paraguayan economy and a desire to accept Paraguay's national symbols, as opposed to perpetuating links with Australia.

The latest date on the notes recorded for this study is 4 November 1895, indicating that the notes were issued over, at least, a six month period. However, they may well have

been issued for a longer period, with no surviving notes of the later period being recorded. If the notes ceased being issued for any reason, it would probably have been due to the subsidy to the colony being exhausted.

The supposition that the issue of the notes was linked to the £100 subsidy in May 1895 can be supported by the following calculations. The subsidy to the New Australia colony was paid at \$P800 per month. By using Stewart Grahame's exchange of 6 pence to the peso, \$P800 equals £20, which means that the subsidy would last for five months. Should there have been a decline in the numbers at the colony, or additional income, then the use of the notes could easily have lasted for six to seven months. Thus, in all likelihood, the circulation of the notes ceased when the backing for the notes was exhausted and the notes were probably last issued in November 1895.

In considering the subsidy and its connection to the notes of New Australia, it is also worth estimating the population of the colony and whether \$P800 per month would have paid all colonists their allowance. While no figures are available for the size of the colony in May 1895, Gavin Souter states¹³ that between June 1897 and 1908 the population of settlers at the former colony of New Australia had 'more than doubled to 161: eighty-six adult, and seventy-five children.' Based on 6.20 pesos per week for an adult, the monthly subsidy could support about thirty-two adults. If the ratio of adults to children was similar to the ratio in 1908, then the subsidy might easily have supported fifty people, which is under half the figure quoted for 1908 (keeping in mind that the date of this measurement, i.e. 1897, is two years after the notes were first issued). This rough calculation tends to support the supposition that the subsidy was used to disburse the payments from the Paraguayan government amongst the remaining colonists at New Australia (although the basis for this calculation is weak).

The colonies of New Australia and Cosme never became very populous. It is estimated that be-

tween 600 and 650 people went to Paraguay as part of the experiment that was New Australia. However, many colonists stayed only a short time and the maximum number of people at any time in Cosme was 131 and at New Australia there were never more than roughly 200. Therefore it is not surprising that so few of the promissory notes of New Australia have survived. Undoubtedly, those that have survived were brought to Australia by people who left the colony. As a number of the disillusioned colonists did not return to Australia, but left for Europe, North America or South Africa, it is possible that samples exist in these areas. Indeed it is known that Harry Greenway possessed his notes in South Africa, prior to sending them to Australia, and the note that was sold by Noble Numismatics in Sydney came from a collection assembled in New Zealand. However, it is probable that less than thirty, perhaps only twenty, of these notes exist in total, making them a relative rarity as far as collectors are concerned. Of the fourteen notes recorded during research for this study, only three are held in private hands.

Most material written about the New Australia Colony is by critics and disillusioned members of the co-operative. Although the experiment in socialism failed, many colonists continued to live in Paraguay as independent farmers and their descendants remain there to this day. William Lane ultimately gave up his dream and returned to work and live in Australia and New Zealand.

As a social experiment, New Australia was a failure. However,

we very rarely learn from history, and if later proponents of socialism had but heeded the warning of New Australia, the world might be a different place today. Nevertheless, one should never underestimate the achievements of Lane and his fellow socialists. Because of their venture, a number of colonial governments in Australia took action to improve social conditions and to offer land holdings to co-operatives and communes in an endeavour to halt the growth of Lane's popularity and the vision of an off-shore paradise.¹⁴ However, whatever the rights and wrongs of the socialist experiment, an interesting numismatic legacy has been left to us by the intrepid adventurers of New Australia.

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(Footnotes)

- 1 The colony at Cosme remained viable for many more years, finally breaking up into individual holdings during 1909. The final document certifying the breakup of Cosme was signed on 12 August 1909.
- 2 *Where Socialism Failed*, page 143.
- 3 *New Australia, a complete account of events leading up to the establishment of the New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association*, et cetera
- 4 *A Peculiar People*, page 142.
- 5 A sliding scale paid children between 0 and 1 year – \$0.50, between 1 and 5 years – \$1.80, between 5 and 10 years – \$2.10, and between 10 and 15 years – \$3.00. *Where Socialism Failed*, page 258.
- 6 *A Peculiar People* page 142.
- 7 Gavin Souter is less than complimentary on Grahame's record of the colony and its activities.
- 8 'AGO' is the abbreviation for 'Agosto,' the Spanish word for 'August.' For the other months that have the same abbreviations as the English, the Spanish names for the months are: Mayo, Octubre and Noviembre.
- 9 'SET' is the abbreviation for 'Setiembre,' the Spanish word for 'September.'
- 10 The words are an abbreviation of the Latin phrase *non est inventus*, which means 'he was not found.'
- 11 The peso oro (as paper money) continued to circulate in Paraguay alongside the currency issued by the Paraguayan government until 1941.
- 12 *New Australia, a complete account of events leading up to the establishment of the New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association*, et cetera
- 13 *A Peculiar People*, pages 214-215.
- 14 For those who wish to have a detailed look at the story of New Australia, *A Peculiar People – The Australians in Paraguay* by Gavin Souter is highly recommended.

Book Review

Comprehensive New Zealand Trading Bank Note Catalogue Published

reviewed by Dr. Kerry Rodgers, I.B.N.S. #LM76

I have always delighted in the issues of private banks and no more so than those of my own Kiwiland. Those little bits of paper embody so much history. Each new issue is a wondrous time capsule documenting another advance — or not — in the rise of the nation.

These thoughts were uppermost in my mind the first time I had and held Alistair Robb's privately published *Catalogue of the Trading Bank Notes of New Zealand*. A decent compendium of the issues of New Zealand's private banks has long been overdue. No one is better qualified for the task of producing such a catalogue than Alistair.

He subtitles his opus "October 2006 Draft Version 3." Like Pick, it is clearly a work in progress. There is a clear implication that Alistair has something more permanent in mind when this version has been round the tracks and has been savaged by ever critical readers.

Certainly, in many ways Draft Version 3 it is a very personal document. Essentially it is an Alistair Robb brain dump. He has a vast knowledge of New Zealand's trading bank issues. These have all now been placed on paper in systematic form for the rest of us to ponder.

For NZ\$80 (snail mail), A\$80 (air-mail) or US\$100 (airmail) a purchaser receives 196 A4 pages double-sided, color-photocopied, spiral-bound and lavishly illustrated with details of every note issued by a New Zealand trading bank — and that Alistair has been able to run to earth. It is great value for money.

The catalogue proper is preceded by an introduction that outlines the history of currency in New Zealand in general and the country's paper money in particular. The issues of each bank are preceded by a gener-

ous review of the bank concerned. In many cases this runs to a single A4 page. The individual issues follow. Each comes with a tabular summary giving: Robb Type number, Krause [sic] number, Years issued, Number of regular issues known to be held

in museums, Number of regular issues known in private collections, Value in used condition, Number of specimen issues known as held in museums, Number of specimen issues known in private collections, Value of specimens. Whatever else, population information on rare note (and coin) issues is available for far too few countries. Alistair is to be congratulated on providing what he knows in this area. It is a major step forward in cataloguing New Zealand's notes. I am certainly in no position to debate the veracity of the information supplied. Few are.

The illustrations vary in quality. A number are taken from old photos or copies. Often these are in black and white rather than the original note colors. Sizings are not necessarily correct. However, they are what are available and even the worst is far far better than a poke in the eye with a blunt stick. Plans are afoot to replace the inadequate ones with high quality, properly-sized scans taken from various archives and museums. However, that is a major task that will not be accomplished in the immediate future. It is far better to have the present compilation to hand rather than wait until swept-up images become available.

I would prefer not to pick nits. The catalogue is a labor of love and



Bank of New Zealand specimen 1 pound of 1896-99, Robb 14aii, PS202, sold recently by Spink for £800 plus commission. Image courtesy of Spink.

a testament to a vast expenditure of time and effort. Such quibbles as I have rest in the reference to "Krause numbers" and the use of the term "Proof Specimen." I prefer "Pick" and just "Specimen."

That aside, I like Alistair's bluntness: "Krause, the World banknote authority, still includes 2 banks that were never recognized by the New Zealand Government" ... Very true and neither Alistair nor myself have been able to get them to mend their ways. And, by the way, collectors will find numerous issues in this catalogue that are 'N.I.P.' — or 'N.I.K.', if you prefer.

Tucked at the back are listings for three websites that display images of New Zealand bank notes and coins as well as the new websites for the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand. Other useful information includes The Robb Pricing Procedure for New Zealand trading bank notes. This is based on the number known to be extant and, despite its seeming arbitrariness, it works well if recent sales are anything to go by.

This catalogue is excellent value for money. It will be the gun reference in this area until Version 4

turns up. Alistair produces batches of copies to order. His intention was to maintain the prices for individual copies quoted above until the end of 2006 when he was planning an increase.

You can order your copy from: Alistair Robb, Post Office Box 13 Wellington, New Zealand; phone: +644 233 9666; email: BanknotesNZ@gmail.com. He does not like personal checks drawn on banks outside of New Zealand but you can deposit directly to his National Bank (Terrace End, Wellington) account: 06 – 0565 – 0000200 – 025

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New Book Announcement

Feller and Feller complete World War II Camp Book

Silent Witnesses: Civilian Camp Money of World War II is out!

This volume, by the daughter and father team of Ray and Steve Feller provides a detailed look at these historical camp currencies. The book spans the time period 1933 to almost 1950 and includes German concentration camps, ghettos, internment camps from all sides, and displaced persons camps. Nearly a thousand illustrations are used and they are in full color. Hundreds of notes from the famous Charlton Meyer, Jr. collection (now at Holocaust Museum Houston) are used to help illustrate the book. Included are very real camp notes..

Special features abound. A *You are There* section gives various first-hand accounts of visiting camp sites, archives, museums and more. You will travel to the Isle of Man, the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey, Westerbork in Holland, Yad Vashem in Israel, Theresienstadt in the Czech Republic and more. The details behind the notes are manifold and unprecedented accounts emerge. Many new discoveries, essays, and more are included. Up-to-date pricing is provided, a much needed feature since the second edition of Campbell's book was published in 1993.

The currencies of the civilian camps of World War II speak to all of tragedy, horror, liberation, hope, and salvation. These bits of paper and metal can speak to us as witnesses of one of the world's worst tragedies. After all, money has been used everywhere, even within eyesight of the chimneys of Birkenau, inside the barbed wire at Auschwitz. When you hold a piece of concentration camp currency from the Westerbork Camp in Holland, with its vignette of



Jewish men exchanging 20 mark notes in the Lodz Ghetto (Yad Vashem).

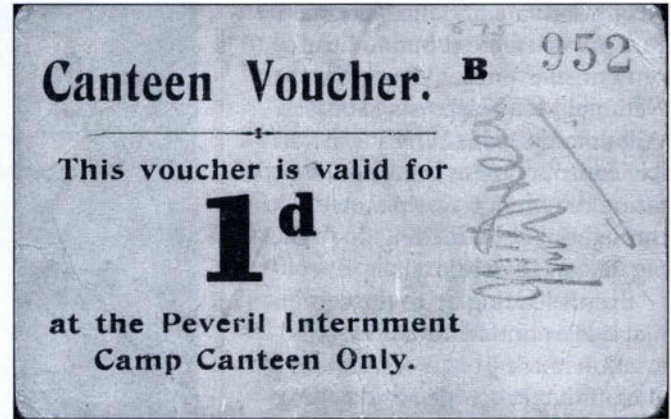
the main road of the camp, you can imagine a young Anne Frank walking on it to the trains to the "East" in 1944. These paper and metal survivors are connected to some of the saddest tragedies and the bravest heroes of World War II.

Camp money from the Second World War is an enormously broad topic. In the book the focus is on the civilian camps.

This book is divided first according to types of camps, and second, when appropriate, according to the power behind the camp: Axis, Allied, or Neutral. Within each section, camps are listed alphabetically. The book begins with concentration camps, as they were the first civilian camps to have money, beginning before the war, in 1933. This section is divided between the camps that were officially part of Germany and the camps that were among Germany's occupied countries. Next, is a look at the complicated systems



1 mark note from Oranienburg, 1933.



1 penny chit from Peveril on the Isle of Man.

of money and ration coupons in the ghettos. Third, the discussion turns to the civilian internment camps that were found in Axis, Allied, and even Neutral countries. The final chapter extends after the war, to the displaced persons camps that were set up for the survivors who had no homes to return to. The geographical dimension will include camps from all of the inhabited continents except South America, which to current knowledge had no camp monies from the war.

On the Axis side there were concentration camps, work camps, and civilian internment camps. On the Allied side there were civilian internment camps. While money is known from all of these places, the differences in these camps are important and are discussed further below.

Axis Powers

There were terrible and inhuman concentration camps and work camps. These places exhibited the worst of the Nazi regime, and names like Auschwitz, Dachau, and Buchenwald will forever be associated with mass murder.

Civilian internment camps were commonplace in Italy, where many of the camps issued currency. Japan had civilian camps in the Netherlands East Indies, and these also issued

currency. The Philippines, which were occupied by Japan, also had civilian internment camps. These camps issued special meal coupons.

Allied powers

Allied internment camps were of a very different character from Axis camps. For example, German businessmen and Jewish refugees were taken into camps, sometimes together, and sometimes for years. These camps were sprinkled throughout the world, including: Australia, Canada, India, and especially on the Isle of Man. Camps were also established in the United States for Japanese, German, and Italian Americans, as well as Japanese, German, and Italians nationals. These Allied camps were not death camps, as many of the Nazi camps were. However, Allied internment camps also tell an important story of what was often wrongful imprisonment. Many devoted citizens were removed from their jobs and lives, and made to endure poor living conditions while feeling the shame of imprisonment. The book also covers the special camp issues in these locations.

After the war, displaced persons camps were established, first under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and the Joint Distribution

Committee (the Joint), and later by the International Relief Organization (IRO). Many issues of money are known, and several are unreported elsewhere.

Neutral powers

Neutral countries, such as Switzerland and Ireland, had camps for civilians and soldiers. The book covers those camps that issued money to their prisoners.

For the book as a whole, money is known from: Australia, Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland, Tanganyika, United Kingdom, and the United States.

This volume is much more than a catalog as the camps are described in much detail, much more than has ever appeared in the numismatic press.

The book is available from BNR Press for \$35 + handling (\$4 to U.S., Canada and Mexico; \$8 elsewhere; \$15 airmail). A special edition of the book is available, please enquire. Please contact BNR press at: 132 East Second Street, Port Clinton, Ohio 43452-1105-04, or by phone at 1-419-732-6683, or by email at: bnrpress@papermoneyworld.net.

Firsts in Flight

Centennial Celebration of the First Flight

by Miguel Chirinos, I.B.N.S. #5992

North Carolina and the National Park Service were proud to host centennial events at Wright Brothers National Memorial. As a tribute to Wilbur and Orville Wright's incredible contribution to the world, a fitting celebration was planned throughout 2003, leading up to the big day on Dec. 17, 2003.

Events leading up to the centennial celebration featured not only aviation heroes, but a celebration of aircraft that proceeded and contributed to the invention of the airplane. Celebrations featuring the Tuskegee Airmen, Women in Aviation, the unveiling of the United States Postal Service's First Flight Stamp, ballooning, gliding and hang-gliding events, kite flying contests and a summer concert series make up the pre-December programming.

To accommodate the influx of thousands of visitors from around the world, the park made extensive



site improvements and planned an impressive array of programming throughout the year.

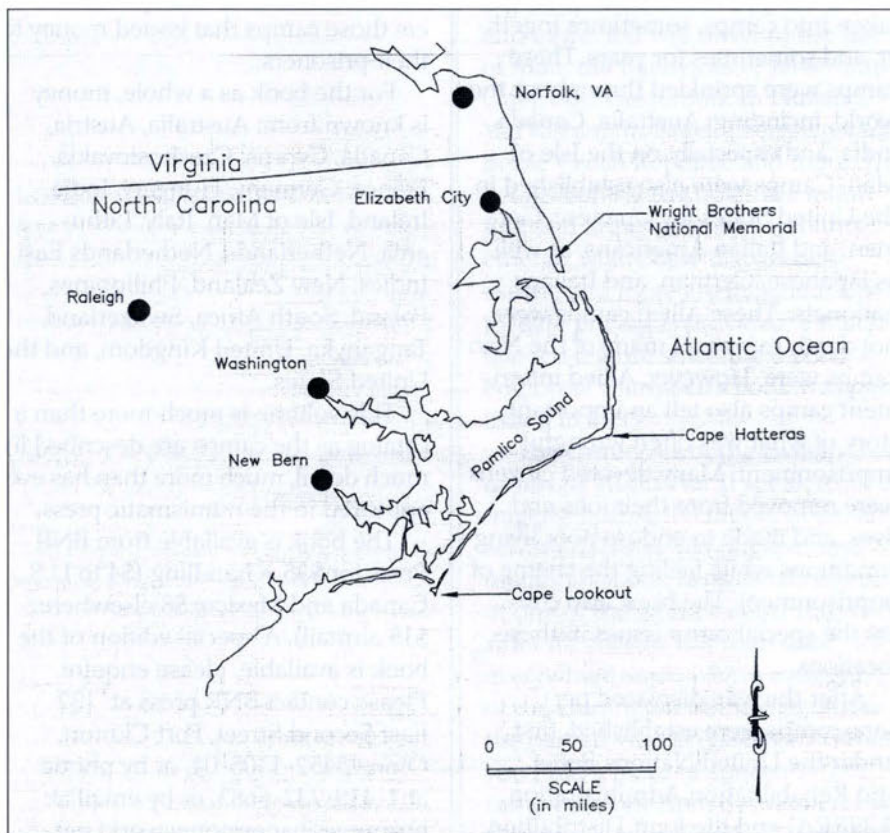
For the first flight centennial

celebrations, an estimated \$4,865,000 of improvements have been made to the park's entrance road, fee booths, the Visitor Center, historic-reproduction furnishings for the Wright brothers' camp buildings, park trails on Big Kill Devil Hill, monument rehabilitation, and improvements to the Pilots' Booth and First Flight Airstrip.

Visitors had access to two Jumbotron monitors, affording a close-up view to everyone in the park. The Visitor Center's exhibits tell the story of the Wright Brothers, and includes full-scale reproductions of the 1902 glider and the 1903 flying machine. One of the 1903 camp buildings is a duplicate of the one used by the brothers as a hangar for the 1903 flyer. The other building is similar to the one used as a workshop and living quarters in 1903.

The triangular pylon 60-foot Wrights Brother Monument atop Big Kill Devil Hill honors the Wright brother and marks the site of hundreds of pre-flight glider experiments. Construction was begun Feb. 4, 1931, and the shaft was dedicated

Map of the state area near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.



Nov. 19, 1932. Its sides ornamented with outspread wings in bas-relief, the pylon gives to the eye the impression of a gigantic bird about to take off into space. Stairs lead to the top of the shaft an observation platform which offer a good view of the surrounding country –magnificent dunes, the Atlantic Ocean, Albemarle Sound, and even West Hill, a quarter of a mile west of the shaft, in the direction of the sound.

Pioneers

Without the discoveries made by the Wright Brothers, any kind of sustained, controlled, and powered flight would have remained impossible. Their realization that the published figures of air pressures on curved surfaces were wrong, and their subsequent experiments with model wings in a wind tunnel, resulted in the first reliable air pressure tables. The brothers' second innovation, a flight control system, was no less important to the future of aviation. For the first time, balance in flight and control over an aircraft's ascent and descent could be exercised.

The achievement of that cold Thursday, 17 December 1903, has been told so many times that much of excitement has gone. Except, perhaps, for those who have learned to fly; who understand that moment of magic when the aircraft loses contact with the ground and becomes a living creature, free in three dimensional space: so very nearly a bird in flight.

The Wright brothers' plane

"The Flyer" is depicted in the air –its wooden propellers churning; its unique landing runners clearly visible; the pilot, Orville Wright, stretched out on the biplane's lower wing. Of the five flights they made the historic day, Orville ascended first and flew 120 feet. Wilbur made the longest of 852 feet.

After the initial success at Kitty Hawk, the Wright brothers continued to experiment with and improve upon their plane. They had no idea of the tremendous impact their achievements would eventually have on civilization, but the enthusiastic interest in mechanics and flight led them to persevere despite public disinterest.

The states of Ohio and North Carolina both take credit for the Wright Brothers and their world-changing invention. Ohio because the brothers developed and built their design in Dayton, and North Carolina because Kitty Hawk was the site of the first flight. With a spirit of friendly rivalry, Ohio has adopted the informal slogan "Birthplace of Aviation" (later "Birthplace of Aviation Pioneers," with a tip of the hat to not only the Wrights, but also the astronauts John Glenn and Neil Armstrong, both Ohio natives). North Carolina has adopted the informal slogan "First In Flight." Also on both slogans it is common to see the respective license plates. As the positions of both states can be factually defended, and neither state played an insignificant role

in the history of flight, neither state truly has a complete claim to the Wright Brother's accomplishment.

On the commemorative quarter dollar of North Carolina appears the Wright Brothers flying. Also the U.S. Post Office issued a commemorative stamp in 1949 in tribute to this event.

In Australia, a researcher Lawrence Hargrave designed the original box-kite wings. Hargrave had perfected the design of the box-kite in 1893, and the light-weight and robust construction of this device, together with its good characteristics, encouraged a number of Europeans designers to adopt this form of structure for their early attempts to build the ideal aircraft. This configuration has earned the name "canard," because such craft have some resemblance to a duck in flight. Hargrave's portrait is on Australian 20 dollars (1980-85) at left on back.

In Europe, a wealthy Brazilian named Alberto Santos-Dumont had built quite a reputation since the turn of the century for taking to the air in a series of dirigibles. Santos-Dumont was born in Sao Paulo, Brazil in 1873. As a child, he went with his wealthy coffee-planter father to watch a balloonist at a local fair and was captivated. However, at the age of eighteen, move to Paris and a generous private income enabled him to lead the enviable life of a well-to-do emigré. He wanted to conquer the air and navigate where he chose, as Jules Verné's heroes had.

In 1898 he built and flew a



1,000 cruzeiros note from Brazil with Santos-Dumont.

cylindrical balloon with a gasoline engine. He was an instant hero and very nearly a dead one, too, for during the descent a valve jammed and the airship's gasbag began to collapse. Santos survived the crash-landing unhurt. In the summer of 1901 his airship won a prize for making the first flight from St. Cloud around the Eiffel Tower and back — a distance of about 12 km (7 miles) — in under 30 minutes. In 1903 he erected at Neuilly the first airship station, where he kept his dirigibles.

In 1904 he visited the St. Louis Exposition in America and there met Octave Chanute, from whom he learned of the great advances in powered flight which had been made by two Dayton bicycle manufacturers named Wright. Here at last was news of real aerial conquest to tempt Santos away from his beloved dirigibles in favor of the powered aeroplane.

By 1906 Santos and his mechanics had built what was ostensibly a heavier-than-air companion to his Dirigible No. 14, and he called it 14 bis. It was in this odd, duck-shaped biplane that Santos-Dumont made what is generally recognized as the first two flights in Europe. This was because the flight was observed by thousands, photographed and recorded in the world's newspapers. Among the witnesses to that flight was Antoinette Gastambide, the daughter of the manufacturer company director, Jules Gastambide, famous for his earlier flight trials in the Gastambide-Magin monoplane.

In 1909 Santos-Dumont produced the "Demoiselle" or "Grasshopper" monoplanes, forerunners of the modern light plane. In the short term, more powerful engines were

the key to success. Santos-Dumont's public flight preceded the Wrights' first such demonstration by several months. That was understood to be proof that others like Santos-Dumont and even an French engineer Clement Ader (1841-1926) who built a machine known as "batlike" had been the first to fly. Santos-Dumont returned to Brazil and died in 1932.

A portrait of Santos-Dumont appears on Brazil's 100,000 reis (1936) printed by Waterlow & Sons Ltd. Also, his portrait with hat is on notes of 10,000 cruzeiros (1966) in Brazil and later on 10,000 cruzeiros/10 novos cruzeiros (1967) printed first by ABNC and then by TDLR (see page 39).

Challengers

In the 1920's, right after World War I, a wealthy hotel owner Raymond Orteig offered a prize of \$25,000 to anyone who could fly across the Atlantic nonstop from New York to Paris. It was a lot of money. Several attempts had been made to capture the prize, notably by French WWI ace, Rene Fonck, in 1926.

Early in 1927, Rene Fonck was rumored to be preparing another attempt in a new Sikorsky biplane. Richard Byrd, of North Pole fame, had an expensive Fokker trimotor for his efforts. Levine and Chamberlain announced they would try it in the Wright Bellanca. Another pair of Americans, Noel Davis and Stanton Wooster, would also enter. The race was on.

In May of 1927, three planes were being made ready. Each was going for the prize. Newspaper were full of their stories. One of them, the young pilot, Charles Lindbergh, was a delivery man by plane. He took people

on plane rides for \$5 a spin. In that time, no one really used airplanes for transportation. But if a plane could fly safely across the ocean, it might have an important future.

Lindbergh was a good pilot. He was the first man to fly from St. Louis to Chicago, and the first to survive four forced parachute jumps. There was a bold, daring side to him, and another side that is careful and methodical. In crisis he didn't panic.

Essentially, the *Spirit of St. Louis* was a custom-built airplane, designed expressly to fly Lindbergh across the Atlantic. No parachute, no radio, no brakes, not even a forward-facing window. The rest of the airplane, the engine, and its pilot only weighed about 2500 pounds.

After the 3,610 miles, 34 hours after leaving the United States, he circled the Eiffel Tower in Paris. He was even worried that no one would be at the airport to meet him. Then he looked at the ground and saw a crowd of people. They were waving and screaming. The young flier, who had brought nothing with him but the paper bag (which still had some sandwiches), was carried about on shoulders and hugged and kissed and cheered.

Lindbergh wanted to stay in Europe and see the sights, but Pres. Coolidge sent the U.S. Navy cruiser Memphis to Europe just to carry "Lucky Lindy" and the *Spirit of St. Louis* back to America. He went first to Washington, where Pres. Coolidge received him, and then to New York City and its largest ticker tape parade ever.

In December 1927, he flew the *Spirit* to Mexico, Belize, Guatemala and other Central American countries. On his return to the U.S. he devoted himself to the development of



Darius and Girenas, flying heroes, died lying to Lithuania in 1933.

aviation, helping to start the airline that would become TWA. Today, his airplane, the *Spirit of St. Louis*, hangs in the atrium of the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

After bursting into international fame with his transatlantic flight, Lindbergh remained in the public eye, often the subject of controversy. Retiring in later years to the islands of Maui, Hawaii, he died in 1974 at the age of 72. The U.S. Post Office issued an unprecedented commemorative airmail stamp in his honor.

In the history of American aviation, the era between 1919 and 1939 is called the era of "Atlantic Fever." In the days when aeronautical technology progressed rapidly, the establishment of a regular air traffic over the Atlantic was only a matter of time. Many nationalities living in the United States and having their roots in Europe tried to contribute to the building of this aerial bridge. Stephen Darius and Stanley Girenas, two Lithuanian-American pilots living in Chicago, decided to fly non-stop from New York to Kaunas, Lithuania. Their goal was to emphasize the close spiritual ties between Lithuanian-Americans and their homeland.

Stephen Darius was born on January 8, 1896 in Lithuania. In 1907, he immigrated to United States with the rest of his family. In 1917, Darius entered the armed forces and during World War I served in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He was awarded two medals for distinctive service and bravery.

In July 1920, Darius went to Lithuania and entered military school, and later, he joined the Air Force of the

newly independent country. In 1927, Darius returned to the United States and bought a three-seater airplane. While flying in Chicago, Darius met another talented and enthusiastic pilot of Lithuanian descent named Stanley Girch (who later changed his name back to Girenas).

Stanley Girenas was born on October 4, 1893, in Lithuania. The 16th child in his family, he and his brother Peter, immigrated to the United States in 1910. When World War I broke out, he joined the armed forces and served as an airplane mechanic in Love Fields in Texas. In 1924, he learned to fly and became a very proficient pilot, excelling in aerobatics.

In June 1932, Darius and Girenas pooled their assets and purchased a Bellanca CH-300 Pacemaker airplane. Both pilots announced their intention to fly non-stop from the United States to Lithuania and their famous "testament" was also announced. The risk of death to the transatlantic flyers was at least as great as the risks modern astronauts face today. In January 1933, the Bellanca was moved to the E.M. Laird workshops near Chicago's Municipal airport. On May 6, the rebuilt airplane was baptized the "Lituanica," and the following day Darius and Girenas lifted off for New York.

They waited for favorable weather conditions and finally on July 14th, they took off on their 4466-mile, 40-hours flight to Kaunas, Lithuania. After successfully crossing the Atlantic, the Lituanica crashed in a pine forest near Soldin, Germany, and both pilots were killed. Rumors spread about the possibility that the pilots had been shot down by the

Nazis. However, the actual cause of the crash has never been determined.

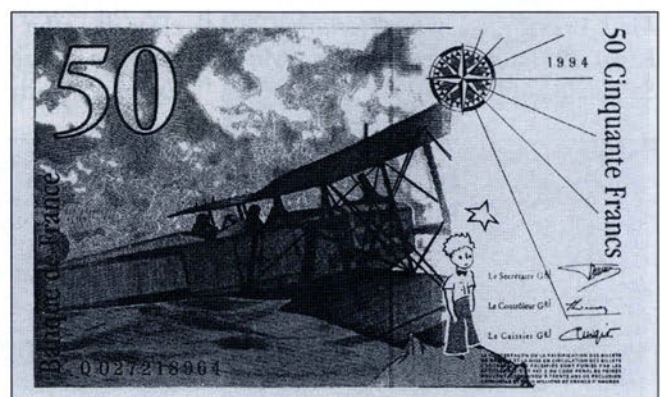
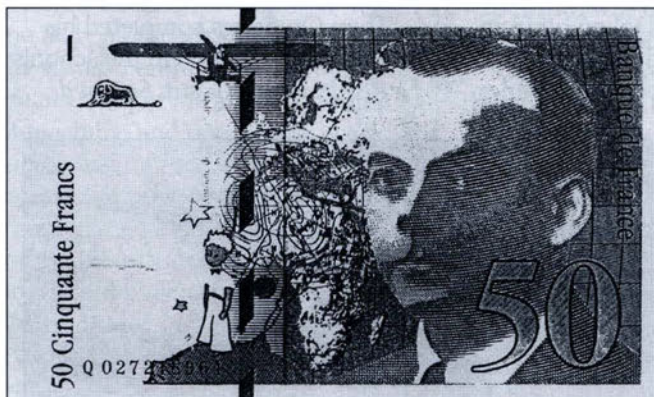
Around 60,000 residents in Kaunas participated in the funeral procession. Their remains are in the cemetery of Kaunas. Also the remains of Lituanica were placed in the War Museum in Kaunas, where they are still today. Monuments are standing in Chicago, Brooklyn, Lithuania and Poland in honor of Darius and Girenas.

Also, the Bank of Lithuania (*Lietuvos Bankas*) paid tribute to those notable aviators. In 1991, Darius and Girenas, on Lithuania's 10 litu note. In 1993, both pilots appeared but at the right and in 1997 a new note with similar design but multicolored was issued. The airplane Lituanica is on the back.

Meanwhile, in France, a respected author and aviation pioneer, came to international prominence after the publication of "The Little Prince," which he also illustrated.

Antoine de Saint Exupery was born in Lyon, France on June 29, 1900. Orphaned since he was two years-old, with his four brothers, he spent a good part of his childhood in the castle of his maternal grandparents. After finishing schools at Sainte-Croix-du-Mans he later studied in the University of Friburgo, Switzerland. In Paris, he tried to join the Navy, but he couldn't enter the Naval Academy. Obsessed with aviation from a very early age, Exupery joined the French Air Force in Strasbourg in 1921 as a mechanic.

Five years later at the age of twenty-six he became a pilot of the mail service from Toulouse, France to Dakar, Senegal and he was named a



Antoine de Saint Exupery appears on a French 50 francs note.



Face and back of 10 soles note of Peru with Jose Abelardo Quiñones.
Note the famous inverted airplane on the back, depicting the January 21, 1939 flight.

chief of the Port Juby office. Exupery flew to many countries in Europe, Africa and South America.

In 1931 Exupery met Consuelo Suncín in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He proposes to show her the city from the air, and in the heat of the flight, assured her that if she wouldn't marry him, he would crash the airplane. She accepted but it was a stormy marriage, marked by acts of infidelity by both. Trying to break a record in the passage Tierra del Fuego, Chile to New York, he suffered an accident and taking advantage of the convalescence in New York, he wrote a book about his memories of South America and North Africa as an aviator.

Also, he participated as a pilot during the Spanish Civil War, for several years until 1938. After German troops occupied France, he moved to the United States. During his exile in New York his house becomes the place of encounter of the French intellectuals and some Spaniards such as Salvador Dalí and Joan Miró.

His experiences during these flights and his numerous crashes in the then still unstable planes are well described in *Courrier Sud* (Southern Mail, 1929); *Vol de Nuit* (Nocturnal Flight, 1931); *Terre des Hommes* (Wind, Sand and Stars, 1939); *Pilote de Guerre*

(*Flight to Arras*, 1942) and *Lettre a un Otage* (Letter to a Hostage, 1943). During his life in USA, he wrote several novels among them one of his best knowing, *Le Petit Prince* (The Little Prince). That book written in New York City (1940) is according to some sources, the third most read book in the world during last century.

At the end of World War II, Exupery moved back to France and joined the army again. On July 31, 1944, during one of his missions over the Mediterranean Sea his plane was shot down. It was speculated the possibility that it had been a mechanical failure or even the suicide.

Also his last novel *Citadelle* (Wisdoms of the Sands) was published after he passed away. His extensive writings display great sensitivity and reveal the deep emotions experienced by flyers. His many novels, mostly on aviation, have been translated into more than 100 languages.

In 2000, a diver found the remains of a Lockheed P38 plane; researchers confirmed the plane's serial number used by St-Exupery, although his body still has not been found. However, the mystery persists as to why St-Exupery's plane came down on a clear day after he had taken off from his base on the island of Corsica. Exupery's portrait is on the 50 francs

(1998) issued in France in tribute of this experienced pilot and notable writer.

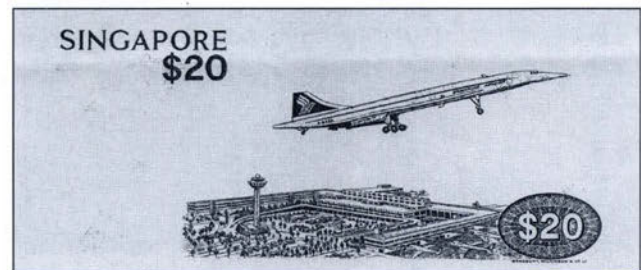
A prominent aviator from South America is Jose Adalberto Quiñones. He was born in the port of Pimentel, Peru on April 22, 1914. His parents were Don Jose Quiñones and Maria Gonzalez. At the age of 10 years-old he was an expert manufacturing cometas (kites) with his elder brother Raul.

Quiñones concluded his elementary studies in the National School of San Jose in Chiclayo. The principal of this school, Dr. Karl Weiss, impelled the activity of the flight in glider to Quiñones with other companions. Dr. Weiss always admired the work of a young German civil engineer, Otto Lilienthal, who began to build gliders which he controlled by leaning his body to and fro and from side to side. Some of Lilienthal's gliders were monoplanes, and others were biplanes. Lilienthal wrote up all his work very carefully and it was published in 1889, and essays on flying machines (1894), becoming the standard work on flight. His valuable work in aviation was cut short when he crashed and was killed in 1896.

Then Quiñones completed his secondary instruction in the schools *La Recoleta* and *Nuestra Señora de*



Netherland Antillen 2 1/2 gulden.



\$20 dollar Singapore with the Concorde on the face.

Guadalupe. In both schools he was a great sportsman and a very good student.

On January 21, 1939 when Lieutenant Jose A. Quiñones made his famous inverted flight to only a meter of the ground. With a biplane equipped with a radial motor Piaggio of double carburetor, had a great maneuverability that he demonstrated outside several times.

Quiñones integrated the first Squadron of High Acrobatics. When trained, the unit of parachutists intensely carried out jumps from the skies of Chiclayo. Like Lindbergh, he's been a barnstormer, a guy who does trick flying: circles and loops and daredevil showoff stuff.

By 1941 Peru invaded an area east of Ecuador. During this conflict, Cap. Jose Abelardo Quiñones was killed in his NA-50 during an air raid on Quebrada Seca in Ecuador on July 23, 1941. For that reason Quiñones is the patron of Military Aviation of Peru and Chiclayo airbase — which played a pivotal role in those early years of Peruvian Air Force — was renamed in honor of him. Furthermore, his sacrifice is honored by celebrating the Day of the Air Force every year on July 23rd.

In 1991 Banco de la Reserva del Perú issued a 10 new soles note in tribute to the "Father of the Aviation" in Peru. His famous inverted flight is on the back.

Modern Aviation

The coming of jet power changed every aspect of aviation. Not many years after the first jet-powered flight, speed of over 1216 km/h (760 mph, the speed of sound) were within reach.

The first jet-powered aeroplane to appear on the commercial routes was the British De Havilland Comet which began service in 1952. Unfortunately the Comet had two serious accidents caused by metal fatigue and the plan was grounded. When it was withdrawn from service, the American Boeing Company worked round the clock to perfect their airliner, the Boeing 707. In 1958 the 707 went into service, along with the return of the Comet.

From this point on, a bevy of airliners were produced. By 1971 few propeller-driven planes were left in commercial service. The 1970s also saw the structural change to wide-bodies jets like the Boeing 747, which could carry more than four

hundred people at over 1000 kmh (625 mph). With the rise in world oil prices since 1973, research on quieter, cost savings airliners began. It has produced yet another generation of commercial aircraft like the Airbus A310 and the Bae 146 and 147.

At the same time as the steady improvement in subsonic airliners was taking place, supersonic airliners were born, starting with the Anglo/French Concorde which went into service in 1976, and the Soviet Tupolev TU 144 (now all of them withdrawn from service). These could fly at twice the speed of sound.

The 2 ½ gulden note (1970) of Netherlands Antillen shows a Jetliner at center. Also the 20 dollars (1985) Singapore issue depicts the Concorde and an airport on the back.

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Collaborator: Francisco Chirinos

Rachel's Notes — continued from page 45

think we all won.

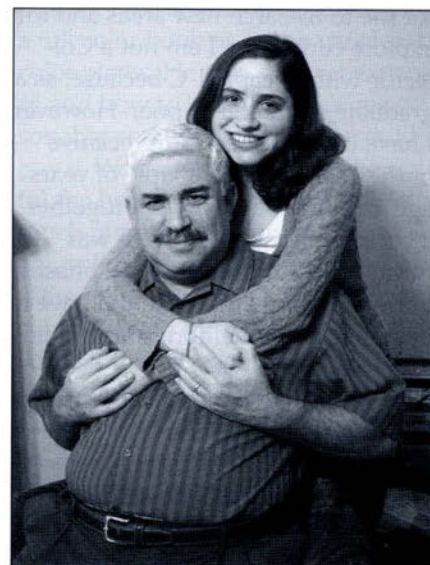
I have written many columns, of course. I've also written a lot of papers for school. However, nothing compares with the size of this project, or the intensity it required. I feel so privileged to have gone through it with my father. He guided me through every phase of the venture. Perhaps most importantly, he instilled a curiosity in me that helped me feel passionate about learning the stories behind these monies. He also taught me about the value of teaching, and opened my eyes to how useful this book could be as a tool for new and old collectors. I have always held a lot of respect for my father, but this book really brought us even closer together. Seeing him in his work-mode was a completely new experience, and I was so impressed by his drive and sacrifice. He never lost energy or

lost sight of the importance of the full picture. He also put up with a lot of arguments (some lost, some won). When I described this project to friends, they were concerned about how we could get along through such a stressful undertaking. Now that the book is finished, I am happy and proud to say that the book brought us closer. I learned more about my father, and was able to appreciate all that he has passed on to me.

I hope that people will read and think about this book. If anyone develops curiosity about any aspect of it, I am open to conversations and would be delighted to talk about the material itself and the experience of putting it together into a book. Please feel free to e-mail me at ray.feller@gmail.com.

In conclusion, I want to say thank you again to the I.B.N.S., for allowing me the honor of being a part of your

journal for the past fifteen years. I hope to contribute other articles in the future. This experience has been a privilege and a joy, that I have Appreciated (with a capital A).



Rachel Notes

Goodbye, Hello, and Appreciation

by Rachel Feller, I.B.N.S. #8444

I want to begin by congratulating Owen Linzmayer, the *Journal's* new editor. I have watched my father edit over the past seventeen years, so I have some insight into the job. I know it has its stresses, and that my father will probably get more sleep now. However, I also know how rich the experience was for him. For a passionate collector, it is exciting to have articles coming in and their authors writing to you with new ideas and images and information. I'm sure my father will miss that aspect of the work. He often calls collector-friends "Collector with a capital C." I think it's safe to say that, as editor, my father was Appreciative with a capital A. I hope Mr. Linzmayer will be able to enjoy the job as well!

For me, the change is a bit melancholy because it marks the end of my column. Therefore, before I go on, I want to mention how meaningful these last fifteen years have been for me. I was lucky to grow up with *Rachel Notes* because people have been incredibly supportive and kind to me. I don't think I can even count how many free notes and books I've gotten, nor how many friends I have made. It has also been a fun excuse for me to research new areas and to explore curiosities. I am not a Collector-with-a-capital-C because, as a graduate student, I'm poor. However, I have certainly been Appreciative of the experience. A couple of years ago, my father actually put together a book of all my columns. It was funny to look through all my phases, both in writing and content. I have a beautiful set of memories from this experience.

It seems like it may be appropriate, in writing about the end of the column, to write about a new beginning as well. My father and I have (finally) finished our book on World War II camp money. BNR Press has pub-

lished it, and it is set to be released at MPC Fest VIII. At this point, with the book being printed as I type, I feel great. Over the past five years of work, I have had a variety of feelings... not all of them great... but it's been an incredible experience. I'm going to use this space to talk a bit about the process of writing this kind of a book, and about the research process.

The book, *Silent Witnesses: Civilian camp Money of World War II*, has been a long time in coming. I remember it being mentioned when I was younger. At that point, it was supposed to be my father's project. Various people, particularly Fred Schwan, would tease him about "finishing" the book. This was especially funny because, being busy, he hadn't started it. Somehow, however, fate stepped in. The stars aligned such that I was looking for a summer job and my father was starting to feel like the book really did need to get written. He suggested that I begin the book, with his guidance, and that he would then help when he had the time. Thus, it began as a summer job—going through books and journals, trying to get a sense of how to organize everything, and creating something like a skeleton for what the book later became.

As the summer progressed, I was (not surprisingly) pulled further and further into the project. I had some idea about a lot of the Holocaust money, because my father and others had shown it to me growing up. However, the more I heard about the notes, the more excited I got. At the end of the summer, I wasn't ready to stop. I was excited and eager for the time to learn more. Therefore, with a little manipulation, I arranged to do my honors thesis on camp money. My advisor, Dr. Peter Glick, was very excited about the stories I told him. We needed a psychology

twist to justify it, so I decided to focus on the money that was designed by inmates, and delved into some of the subtle rebellions that were put on the money itself. This required intensive research and a careful combing of all my father's files. At the end of the year, I had an honors project and a great deal more material for the book.

The research section of the book—this early part especially—was more intense than I may have guessed. A lot of information came from books that were already written on the subject. I also used a lot of articles that my father had cut out and piled up over the year. Some material came from my father's old correspondence. This was especially interesting because he would often begin letters with brief updates about how he was doing, which included bits about his youngest daughter learning how to walk or talk. Time passes quickly...

Some of the richest material came from contemporary records, diaries, and the memories of survivors. Gerhardt Seger, a survivor of Oranienburg, wrote a book in 1935 that included a passage about the money used in this early camp. How incredible to read his words and to understand how much the prisoners knew about the manipulative power of their money.

Many people—survivors and victims—kept diaries during the war. In Kovno, the chairman of the Ältestenrat, Elkhanan Elkes, encouraged people to keep diaries and records so that the atrocities of the war could be documented. These efforts also left us with careful accounts of the use of coupons in the ghetto, including some photos of a young boy clutching food coupons in his hand.

The Nazis, infamous for record keeping, had explicit rules about how the "money" should be handled. This provides some of the background

about the production of the money and the Nazis' intention in providing it.

Another helpful resource were survivors who were willing to answer questions about their experiences with the money. Arthur Jacobs was an American-born man of German descent who was imprisoned in several U.S. internment camps and, ultimately, Hohenasperg in Germany. He told me about his memories of using tokens in the Ellis Island camp and the Crystal City camp in Texas. He had even saved a set of each, which he photographed for inclusion in the book.

Of course, this material can be very difficult to handle in a lot of ways. It is heavy with atrocities, suffering, and loss. Somehow these more difficult aspects of the story helped motivate me to delve in deeper. The book was a bridge, in many ways, between my spoiled American life and the fading memories of my ancestors and their communities. It helped me realize the importance of this kind of collecting, in which memories depend on the story being told and re-told. The money facilitates some of this re-telling.

As the project continued, it gained momentum. I worked on it during breaks from school, and my father started helping me fill in the gaps. This past summer we began working more as a team. I continued writ-

ing a lot of the text, while my father concentrated on a lot of the images—there are over 750 in the final book. He scanned his own pieces, sifted through the expansive Charleton E. Myer collection, and sent out messages to other collectors, asking for scans. This process was, of course, greatly eased by the technologies we have today. Scanners, digital cameras, e-mail... these incredible images flashed instantly across the world and into the book.

We also took several trips for research. Some of these took place early, before I began writing. My father went to the Isle of Man and Israel to do research and ask questions. After beginning the book, we visited The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C., where they have an incredible archive of photographs.

One weekend over the summer, Fred and his wife, Judy, came to visit and check up on the progress. In the days before he arrived, we scrambled to make sure we had something cohesive to show him. After he arrived, it was clear (yet again) that we had a long way to go. We spent several late nights going through what we had and brainstorming what we still needed. These conversations led to what I think is a really neat aspect of the book. Both my father and I have traveled to camp sites. We decided

to incorporate a section on our traveling and how it aided discoveries and deeper understanding. Our conversations with Fred also motivated us to keep moving, in the hopes that the book could be released in March.

There were many moments when we felt like we were close

to being done with the book, but quickly uncovered some new area or realized we'd forgotten a vital camp or country. Even now, with the book being printed, I'm nervous that there is something we missed. Every time we'd seem close, something would show us how very far away we were. For example, "finishing" the written part only meant the beginning of a long, grueling editing process. We were lucky to have volunteers to read the manuscript—my sister, Heidi, and my mother. These edited copies were then re-edited by both of us. We argued about formatting, quoting, references, and the level of detail for each camp. Once Fred began laying it out, we were both editing the pages as he finished them, trying to make the layout consistent, and hoping to catch typos and errors that were missed. Joe Boling scrutinized the text at this point, pointing out incredible details that we had overlooked. I don't want to think about how much school work was missed because of late-night phone calls with Fred or my dad, trying to get through all the editing and final decisions.

One of the longest "fights" was the question of color. My father and I pushed Fred a great deal, hoping for a full color book or, at the very least, color plates. He talked about expenses and how to keep the price reasonable enough that people would buy it. We argued about how beautiful the book would look, and how much more detail everyone could enjoy. Fred began to shake, but was ultimately convinced by the proud subscribers to the MPC Gram, who voted for a color version. In the end, Fred managed to find a way to keep the price down and produce a beautiful, full-color version of the book. At the end of that particular argument, I



Dad's office while we worked on the book.

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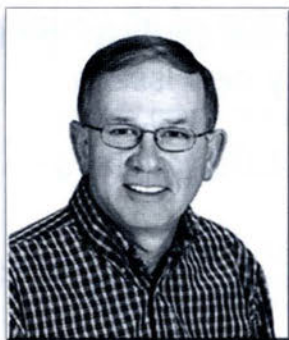


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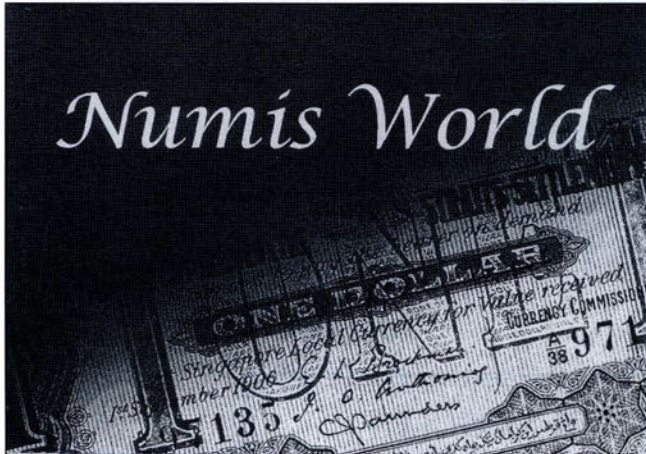
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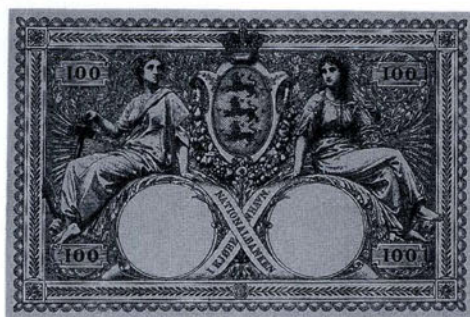
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